







## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

The following notices of the Rájás and Nawábs of the North-Western Provinces holding titles recognised by the Government have been compiled from the reports of District Officers, and from the records of the Secretariat and the Board of Revenue.

In many cases it has been found impossible to procure full information, so that not a few of the histories are meagre and insufficient. It is hoped, however, that even as they are they will be useful for darbár and other purposes, and hereafter it may, perhaps, be possible to correct the errors and supply the deficiencies which must almost necessarily be found in the first attempt to gather together the family histories of the nobility of the North-Western Provinces.

The Rájás and Nawábs have been placed in the official order of districts.

J. S. MACKINTOSH,

*Late Junior Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.*

---

## PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE Manual above referred to was intended to be the first instalment of a larger work, which would include not only these superior titles but others, which, though of less dignity and importance, are officially recognised. The second portion of this work has now been completed; and the revised Manual is divided into two parts:—I, Superior titles (Rája and Nawáb), with corrections up to date; II, Inferior titles (Rao, Rai, Sardár Bahádur, and Khán Bahádur). The second part is admittedly incomplete, and it is probable that, despite the care that has been expended, mistakes of various kinds will be found to have crept in. Information as to any such errors will be gladly received by the undersigned; but meantime it is hoped that the

compilation will be found of some use to Civil and Political Officers in their dealings with the native nobility and gentry of the North Western Provinces

ALLAHABAD	}	ROBERT SMEATON
21st January 1831		<i>Junior Secy to Govt, N W P and Outh</i>

---

### PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

As numerous changes have occurred during the last eight years among the title holders of the Province a new edition of the Manual is published with corrections up to date. Many of the notices have been re-written from the Gazetteers which have been issued since 1831. The form of the previous edition has been generally retained the chief alteration being that the names of gentlemen who hold minor personal titles conferred by the British Government have been entered in a tabular statement. An index has been added.

NAWATAL	}	W H L IMPRY,
21st September 1889		<i>Under Secy to Govt, N W P and Outh</i>

# CONTENTS.

## PART I.

### *Rájas and Nawábs of the North-Western Provinces.*

No.	Title.	Name.	District.	Page.
<i>I.—Rájas and Nawábs receiving Salutes.</i>				
1	Nawáb ...	Hamid Ali Khán of Rámpur ...	...	1
2	Mahárája...	Prabhu Narayan Singh of Benares,	Benares ...	9
3	Rája ...	Kirti Sáh of Tehri ...	...	15
<i>II.—Rájas and Nawábs bearing Titles conferred by Native Governments.</i>				
1	Rája Bahádur.	Ghansham Singh (of Mursán) ...	Aligarh ...	18
2	Mahárája...	Mahendra Mahendra Singh (of Bhadáwar).	Agra ...	20
3	Rája ...	Udit Naráyan Singh (of Tirwa)...	Farukhabad ...	32
4	Nawáb ...	Zafar Husain Khán ...	Ditto ...	33
5	Rája ...	Rám Partáb Singh (of Mainpuri),	Mainpuri ...	37
6	" ...	Narotam Singh (of Eka) ...	Ditto ...	38
7	" ...	Mohkam Singh (of Partapner) ...	Etáwah ...	ib.
8	" ...	Rup Singh (of Bhareh) ...	Ditto ...	40
9	" ...	Raghbir Singh (of Rúra) ...	Ditto ...	ib.
10	" ...	Parbal Pratáb Singh (of Malhajini),	Ditto ...	41
11	" ...	Baldeo Singh (of Awa) ...	Etah ...	42
12	Ráni ...	Kishan Kunwar (of Rampur) ...	Ditto ...	44
13	Rája ...	Khushál Singh (of Rajanr) ...	Ditto ...	46
14	" ...	Fateh Singh (of Pawáyan) ...	Sháhjahánpur,	51
15	" ...	Lachman Prasad Singh (of Asothar).	Fatehpar ...	53

## PART II

*Native Gentlemen in the North-Western Provinces holding the  
Titles of Mahamahopadhyaya, Shams ul-ulama, Rai, Rao,  
Sardar Bahadur, and Khan Bahadur.*

No	Title.	Name	District	Page
		<i>I—Titles conferred by Native Governments</i>		
1	Rao	Umrao Singh (of Kachesar)	Bulandshahr	109
2	"	Jodha Singh (of Kalhaura)	Etawah	110
3	"	Chet Singh (of Bhilera)	Ditto	111
4	Rao Bahadur	Umrao Singh (of Farhpora)	Ditto	111
5	Rai	Dalchand (of Fahanpur)	Faizpur	112
6	Rao	Ehup Singh	Bulandshahr	112
7	"	Dal Singh (of Nihal)	Shahjahanpur	113
8	"	Lal Singh	Cawnpore	113
9	"	Pichuath Singh	Ditto	114
10	"	Mahat Singh	Ditto	114
11	Rai	Ram Singh	Ditto	114
12	Rao	Fa wasi Rao (of Karwi)	Bulandshahr	115
13	"	Fauzdar Singh	Hamirpur	115
14	"	Aman Singh	Ditto	116
15	Rai	Ra'hu N'han	A'ala-ul	116
16	"	G'la. Nariyan	Ditto	117
17	"	Doya K'han	Jaunpur	117
18	"	Mah'au G'gal (of Faidranga)	Gorakhpur	118
19	Rao	Uda Singh (of Kacharai)	Jaunpur	118
20	"	Sham's'au Singh (of G'p'ra)	Jaunpur	119
21	"	Dal Singh (of Faidranga)	Jaunpur	119
22	"	Han Singh (of Faidranga)	Jaunpur	120
23	"	Faidranga Singh (of Faidranga)	Jaunpur	120
24	"	Raj'au Singh (of Faidranga)	Jaunpur	121

No.	Title.	Name.	District.	Page.
<i>II.—Titles conferred by the British Government (Hereditary).</i>				
1	Rai ...	Indar Naráyan ...	Cawnpore ...	120
2	Khán Bahádur.	Muhammad Mohsin ...	Jaunpur ...	121
<i>III.—Titles conferred by the British Government (Personal).</i>				
1	Mahámahopádhya.	Bápu Deva Sastri, C.I.E. ...	Benares ...	122
2	" ...	Gangadhar Sastri ...	Ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>
3	" ...	Sudhakara Dube ...	Ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>
1	Shams-ul-ulama.	Zaka-ullah... ...	Aligarh ...	124
2	" ...	Abdul Hakk ...	Cawnpore ...	<i>ib.</i>
1	Rai Bahádur.	Salig Ram ...	Agra ...	126
2	" ...	Sundar Lal ...	Ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>
3	" ...	Khushi Rám ...	Murásharnagar, ...	<i>ib.</i>
4	" ...	Randhir Singh ...	Jaunpur ...	<i>ib.</i>
5	" ...	Madho Singh ...	Ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>
6	" ...	Kishan Singh Milmyal ...	Kamauu ...	128
7	" ...	Durga Parshad ...	Barcilly ...	<i>ib.</i>
8	" ...	Nanak Chand ...	Saháranpur ...	<i>ib.</i>
9	" ...	Kinun Rae... ...	Gházipur ...	<i>ib.</i>
10	" ...	Durga Parshad ...	Gorakhpur ...	<i>ib.</i>
11	" ...	Mukand Lal ...	Agra ...	130
12	" ...	Mohan Lal ...	Ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>
13	" ...	Rae Bal Mukand ...	Ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>
14	" ...	Shco Naráyan ...	Ditto ...	132
15	" ...	Káshi Nath Biwase ...	Ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>



No.	Title	Name	District	Page
		<i>III — Titles conferred by the First of Government (Personal)— (continued)</i>		
16	Pai Bahádur	Ladri Dat Joshi	Kumaon	122
17	" "	Krishna Sahai	Meerut	123
18	" "	Dhankal Farshad	Malapuri	124
19	" "	Dargahi Lal	Cawnpore	125
20	" "	Jagadishwar Chatterji	Chitalpur	126
21	" "	Krishna Sah	Kumaon	127
22	" "	Chhe H Lal	Cawnpore	128
23	" "	Ramdhun Nath	Allahabad	129
24	" "	Debi Singh (of Asaura)	Meerut	130
25	" "	Pam Farshad	Panaret	131
26	" "	Jank Nath Haldar	Allahabad	132
1	Pao Bahádar	Gopal Pao	Benares	133
2	" "	Gobind Ram	Ditto	134
1	Pao	Rabih Singh	Rahlempur	135
1	Farid Bahádar	Mahammad A'ahil Khan	Faridkot	136
2	" "	Ram Hassan	Panaret	137
2	" "	Fatis Ali	A'ahil	138
1	Khan Bahádar	Fazl Mahammad Fazl Ali Khan (of Panah)	Benares	139
2	" "	Mahammad Mahammad Ali Khan (of Chitaur)	Ditto	140
2	" "	Shahamat Ali Khan	Faridkot	141
1	" "	Ahmad Fakhir	Faridkot	142

No.	Title.	Name.	District.	Page.
III.—Titles conferred by the British Government (Personal)— (concluded).				
5	Khán Bahá- dur.	Madad Ali ... ..	Allahabad ...	146
6	" ...	Muhammad Allahdad Khán ...	Bareilly ...	ib.
7	" ...	Háfiz Abdul Karim ...	Meerut ...	ib.
8	" ...	Azim-ud-dín Khán ...	Moradabad ...	ib.
9	" ...	Ghulam Ghaus ...	Allahabad ...	148
10	" ...	Inayet Husain Khán ...	Ditto ...	ib.
11	" ...	Altaf Husain ...	Cawnpore ...	ib.
12	" ..	Abdul Wahab ...	Meerut ...	ib.
13	" ...	Muhammad Sadik ...	Ditto ...	150
14	" ...	Muhammad Hamid Ali ...	Saháranpur ...	ib.
15	" ...	Zaka-ullah... ..	Aligarh ...	ib.
16	" ..	Farid-ud-dín ...	Agra ...	ib.
17	" ...	Muhammad Karim ...	Azamgarh ...	ib.
18	" ...	Safdar Husain Khán ...	Gorakhpur ...	152
19	" ...	Maqsd Ali Khán ...	Shábjahánpur,	ib.
20	" ...	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	Jaunpur ...	ib.

## APPENDICES.

	<i>Pg.</i>
I.—Members of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire, belonging to the North-Western Provinces ...	134
II.—Members of the ex-Royal Family of Delhi, resident at Benares...	133
III.—Râjas and Nawâbs belonging to other Provinces, but connected with the North-Western Provinces ...	158
IV.—Family tree of the descendants of the Peshwa ...	160

---

## PART I.

### I.—RAJAS AND NAWABS RECEIVING SALUTES.

---

#### NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILPİZIR DAULAT-I-INGLISIYA NAWAB HAMID ALI KHAN, BAHADUR, WALI, of Rampur. Born 1st April, 1874; succeeded 27th February, 1889. Heir presumptive, his brother, Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan, aged 6.

This family are Barez Patháns.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century two Afghán brothers, Shah Alim and Husain Khan, came to India, like many of their countrymen, to seek service under the Moghal Emperor. Shah Alim, the elder brother, left two sons, Dáúd Khan and Rahmat Khan. Dáúd Khan distinguished himself in the Mahratta wars, and received a grant of land near Budaun. His adopted son, Ali Muhammad, by his services against the powerful family of Bárah Sayyids, who were opposed to the Imperial interest, obtained the title of Nawáb and confirmation in the lands he held. Amidst the confusion which preceded the dissolution of the Moghal Empire, his life was spent in conflicts with the Rája of Kumaun, the Nawáb Vazír of Oudh, and occasionally with the Imperial forces, till after a signal reverse he was compelled to surrender all his possessions and to seek refuge at the Court. But when the whole force of the Emperor and the Nawáb Vazír was bent to repel the invasion of the Afghán chief, Ahmad Shah Duráni, Ali Muhammad seized the opportunity to re-occupy his old territory, where he had still many followers left. In a few years he had so extended and consolidated his power that at his death he was able to leave to his two sons, then hostages at Delhi, the whole of the territory formerly called Katchir, and now Rohilkhand. The latter name

is believed to be derived from the original seat of the family in Afghanistan

In the absence of the heirs, Rohilkhand was placed under the guardianship of Ali Muhammad's uncle, Rahmat Khan, who being the *Hafiz* or guardian of the lads, came to be known as Hafiz Rahmat Khan a name which subsequent events rendered famous. A cousin of Ali Muhammad's father was associated with him. Before long the heirs were released and a division of territory was made between them and the guardians, by which Fazlullah, the younger son obtained the *jagir* of Kotera estimated to be worth six lakhs per annum. But the recognised head of the house was Hafiz Rahmat Khan, under whose direction the Rohilla Sardars, as the chiefs of the family were termed maintained their possessions for twenty years. Refusing to take part with the Nawab Vazir of Oudh in his contest with the English, the Rohilla chief contented himself with a defensive warfare against the Mahrattas, and devoted his intervals of rest to the improvement of the common territory. The fine mosque at Lalbahi and the town of Hissarganj near Bareilly are memorials of his administration. At length the Mahrattas broke in upon the western frontier, and the Sardars were driven to seek aid from Oudh. With the approval of the English a defensive alliance was concluded between the Sardars and the Nawab Vazir, and the Mahrattas were induced to evacuate Rohilkhand by the promise of Rs. 40,00,000, guaranteed by the latter. Only a part of this sum was actually paid, but the Nawab obtained a loan in full from Hafiz Rahmat Khan and entered into negotiations with the other Sardars who refused to contribute their promised quotas on the assurance of which the loan had been given. Their selfish policy speedily involved the whole family in ruin. The Nawab Vazir called upon the English to check the Mahratta power, they did so, and their victories of 1803 which the Nawab was not bold to treat as a triumph, were immediately employed to punish Hafiz Rahmat Khan for his failure to meet his engagements of pecuniary relief and military service. The defeat of the Sardars had placed him beyond his power. He offered to make good what he actually



pecuniary aid, protecting the lives of Christians, and rendering other good services," received a dress of honor, an honorary title, an increase to the number of guns in his salute, with 146 villages given from the Bareilly and Moradabad districts assessed at Rs 1,28,527 yearly, in perpetuity on the same terms as the rest of his territory. The Nawâh is bound to respect the rights of the zamîndârs in these villages.

Muhammad Yusuf Ali received the dignity of Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died in 1861 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Muhammad Kalb Ali Khân, who entered into an agreement similar to that taken from his two predecessors. He was a Persian and Arabic scholar of repute. In 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage, he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns for life, the salute of the Chiefship being 11 guns. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1875 and a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1879.





holy Korán, calling God and His Prophet to witness to what I engage, that I will always, whilst I live, continue in submission and obedience to the Nawáb Vazir, that I will retain in my service five thousand men, stipulated by the Nawáb Vazir, and not a single man more that with whomsoever the Nawáb Vazir shall engage in hostilities, I will assist him, and that if the Nawáb Vazir shall send an army against any enemy, I will also send two or three thousand of my troops to join them and if he goes in person against any enemy, I will personally attend him with my forces, that I will have no connection with any person but the Nawáb Vazir, and will hold no correspondence with any one, the English chiefs excepted, that whatsoever the Nawáb Vazir directs I will execute and that I will at all times and on all occasions, both in adversity and prosperity, continue his firm associate

2 — *Translation of an engagement given by Major William PALMER to the Nawáb FAIZULLAH KHÁN 17th February 1783*

Whereas treaties of various articles having subsisted formerly between the late Vazir Shuja ul Daula and the present Vazir Ausuf ul Daula with the Nawáb Faizullah Khan one article contained in those treaties was that the Nawáb Faizullah Khan should, whenever His Excellency sent his troops upon service supply a force to join them of two or three thousand men. This has been the occasion of disputes and doubts between the parties. Therefore the Nawáb Faizullah Khan has, through me, requested His Excellency the Vazir to remit that article by which he is bound to supply a force occasionally instead of which he agrees to pay fifteen lakhs of rupees in the following manner:—  
 \* \* \* \* His Excellency the Vazir has also agreed upon these conditions to remit the obligation by that article in the former treaties from this date:—  
 \* \* \* \* I agree to have the treaty on the part of His Excellency the Vazir—disengaging the Nawáb Faizullah Khan from the obligation of supplying a force and the paper of guarantee from the gentlemen of the Court—written and sent to the Nawáb Faizullah Khan.

- 3.—*Article of the preliminary engagement between the NAWÁB VAZÍR, the ENGLISH COMPANY, and the ROHILLA TRIBE, 29th November, 1794, confirmed on the 13th December, 1794.*

The Nawáb Vazír-ul-Mumalik Ausuf Jah, Bahádur, agrees that he will bestow on Ahmad Ali Khán, the grandson of the Nawáb Faizullah Khán, deceased, maháls in jágír at the annual jama of ten lakhs of rupees, and that the town of Rámpur shall be a part of the said jágír; and as Ahmad Ali Khán is a minor, therefore Nasarullah Khán, Bahádur, son of Abdullah Khán, deceased, shall be nominated the guardian of Ahmad Ali Khán and the manager of the said jágír until Ahmad Ali Khán shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

- 4.—*Article 6 of the treaty between the HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAWÁB VAZÍR, 14th November, 1807.*

The territories ceded to the Honorable Company by the first article of this treaty shall be subject to the exclusive management and control of the said Company and their officers.

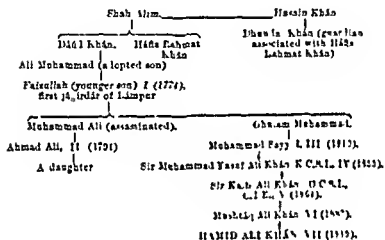
Among the ceded territories mentioned in the first article of the treaty of 1801 were Chakla Bareilly, Asafabad, and Kilpuri, in which the jágír of Rámpur was included.

- 5.—*Translation of an agreement entered into by NAWÁB MUHAMMAD YUSUF ALI KHÁN on his accession in 1855.*

Since I have been appointed, by sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, successor to Nawáb Muhammad Sayyid Khán in the jágír of Rámpur, I hereby agree and attest by my seal that I will administer the affairs of the jágír with justice and equity; that I will govern the Patháns with consideration; that I will continue all the stipends sanctioned from the time of the Nawáb Ahmad Ali Khán, and entered in previous agreements; and that I will provide for the proper maintenance of all the family and dependents of my deceased father, Nawáb Muhammad Sayyid Khán.

6 The Nawáb has been assured by sanad that any succession to the government of his State, which may be legitimate according to Muhammadan law, will be upheld.

*Pedigree*



## MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH, BAHADUR, of Benares, born 26th November, 1855; succeeded 13th June, 1889; has issue, Kunwar Aditya Narayan Singh, born 6th November, 1875. Residences, Ramnagar, Benares; and Chakya, Mirzapur.

This family are Brahmans of the Bhuinhár clan.

The traditions of the family go back to about the year 1000, when a Bráhmán ascetic of Utaria, a village near Benares, foretold the succession of his posterity to the dominions then governed by a Hindu Rája. The Rája lost his kingdom in the invasion of Sultán Mahmud of Ghazni, and the Brahman's descendants attained a respectable position under the Muhammadan conquerors; but the fulfilment of the prophecy was delayed for several centuries. In the decay of the Moghal Empire some of the family who attempted to assert a turbulent independence were severely chastised by one of the lieutenants of Farrukhsiyar. In the succeeding reign Mansa Ram, the eldest brother of the branch occupying the ancient seat of the family in Utaria, rose to great favour with the Governor of Benares under the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh. On the death of Mansa Ram in 1739, his son, Balwant Singh, sent a present of Rs. 21,770 to Delhi and obtained from the Emperor his confirmation in the Government of the Jaunpur, Benares, and Chunár districts; the possession of four parganas in his own right, and the title of Rája Bahádur. He fortified Utaria, changing the name to Gangapur, reduced several hill forts of the Chunár (now Mirzapur) district, and in the course of twenty-three years extended his semi-independent power over the entire province entrusted to his care, and a still more extensive tract beside, including nearly all the present district of Gházipur. By politic submission or

resistance he evaded or repelled the attacks of his more powerful neighbours, the Governors of Allahabad and the Nawab Vazir of Oudh, his titular lord paramount. In 1763, when the Emperor and the Nawab Vazir marched eastward to expel the English from Bengal, Balwant Singh was obliged to join them with 2 000 horse and 5,000 foot. But his followers were chiefly distinguished by their predatory disposition, and his mistrust of the Nawab Vazir inclined him to the party who were in secret negotiation with the English. After the battle of Buxar, in which Balwant Singh's forces took no part, being stationed on the other side of the Ganges, he fled to one of his hill strongholds, whence he was summoned to receive confirmation in his government under the British power. In the following year (1763) the reconciliation of the English and the Nawab Vazir drove him to his fort again, and under the orders of the Home Government his territory was transferred to the sovereignty of Oudh, but the Nawab was obliged to maintain him in his possessions. The death of Balwant Singh, five years later (1770), inspired the Nawab with hopes of uniting the province to Oudh, but the British Government compelled him to recognise the succession of the Raja's son, Chet Singh, and to grant him a written confirmation under their guarantee. By the treaty concluded with the Nawab in 1775, the sovereignty of the districts dependent on Raja Chet Singh was ceded in perpetuity to the British Government. An agreement was made with the Raja confirming him in his government subject to a revenue of Rs. 22 lakhs, and on condition of his adopting measures for the interest and security of the country and the preservation of the peace. The Raja was also allowed to coin money.

Manal given by the  
Governor General, 12th  
April 1776.

demands, and to fulfil his obligations to the British Government. He was also believed to be secretly disaffected, and to have corresponded with the enemies of the British Government ; and he was therefore put in arrest in his own house in 1781 by order of Warren Hastings. A tumult ensued, in which the military guard over the Rájá were cut down, and the Rájá escaped. Chot Singh collected his troops, and appealed for aid to some of the princes of Hindustan. But his troops were defeated in several petty skirmishes, and the rebellion was crushed.

Sanad of 14th September, 1781.

The Rájá was deprived of his government, which was given to his nephew, Rájá Mahip Naráyan, son of a daughter of Rájá Balwant Singh, subject to a revenue of forty lakhs. The criminal administration of the province, and the civil and criminal administration of the city of Benares, together with the power of the mint, were taken out of the now Rájá's hands. Rájá Chet Singh took refuge with Scindia, and died at Gwalior in 1810.

Rájá Mahip Naráyan died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son, Udit Naráyan Singh. A separation was now made between the lands held by the Rájá in his own right and those which had been entrusted to his government. The direct control of the latter

Regulations II and XV of 1793. with the accompanying revenue was resumed by the State, while the Rájá was confirmed,

under certain conditions, in the administration of justice in civil and revenue matters in the three parganas which constituted his hereditary possessions.

Udit Naráyan Singh was succeeded in 1835 by his nephew and adopted son, Rájá Ishri Parshád Naráyan Singh, Bahádur, who for his loyal services in the mutiny, received, as a personal distinction, the title of Mahárája Bahádur (Notification No. 5441, dated 31st August, 1859). On the 1st January, 1877, he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. On his death in 1889 he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Rájá.

The late Mahárája was granted, as a personal distinction, the privilege of being addressed by the title of "Highness" (Govern-

ment of India's No 5731, dated 8th February, 1880, Foreign Department) and the continuance of the same title to the present Mahārāja was sanctioned as a personal distinction in Foreign Department letter No 37561, dated 23rd September, 1880. By Notification No 37551, dated 23rd September, 1880 the title of Mahārāja Bahádar was also conferred upon Rāja Prabhu Naráyan Singh as a personal distinction. The Mahārāja has been exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts.

A salute of thirteen guns is attached to the Chiefship. The Mahārāja and his retainers have been specially exempted from the operation of sections 13—16 of the Arms Act except as regards cannon, &c.

The Family Domains of the Mahārāja of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Kera Mangaur and Bhadoli in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 68½ square miles containing 1766 villages with a population of 429,961 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,657, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahārāja to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts in all matters concerning land are those of the Mahārāja and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XIV of 1851, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. The Mahārāja contributes Rs. 1,200 yearly to the maintenance of the schools in his Domains.

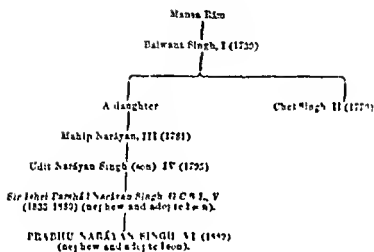
The relations between the Mahārāja and the paramount power are defined by Regulation VII of 1824 as amended by Act XIV of 1841. A settlement of the Family Domains was to be made by the Mahārāja according to the general principles and under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Government. The Mahārāja was invested with the powers of a collector of land revenue throughout his Domains and he was required to appoint one or more Native Commissioners for the administration of justice in revenue matters from whom there was an appeal to the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. The Commissioner of the Benares Division is the Superintendent, and a

Deputy Superintendent appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor exercises, subject to the control of the Superintendent, all or any of the powers of the Superintendent which may be conferred upon him. From the orders of the Superintendent an appeal lies to the Board of Revenue, whose orders are final unless altered by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board of Revenue stands in the place of the High Court for all suits which, but for the Regulation, would be tried by the ordinary civil courts. The Lieutenant-Governor may, after taking and considering the opinion of the Mahārāja, make rules (which have the force of law) to regulate the procedure and power of the Native Commissioners, and to determine all matters connected with rent, revenue, and land in the Domains. Except when otherwise directed by the provisions of Regulation VII of 1828, as amended by Act XIV of 1881, or by rules framed under them, the revenue and judicial administration of the mahāls, in so far as it was specially entrusted to the Mahārāja by Regulation XV of 1795, is regulated by the principles and spirit of the existing Regulations, and where these may not be applicable by equity and good conscience. In matters which have not been specially entrusted to the Mahārāja the administration is governed by the enactments for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces.

The Family Domains have been specially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act).

The Mahārāja has been assured by sanad that on failure of natural heirs the Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by himself, or any future Rāja, that may be in accordance with Hindu law and the customs of his family.



*Pedigree*

## RAJA OF TEHRI.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA KIRTI SÁH of Tehri (Garhwál).  
Born 19th January, 1874 ; succeeded 6th February, 1887.

Kanak Pál, the first prince of this family of Rájputs, is said to have come from Gujrat. Little is known of their early history. A cadet of the Panwár house of Dháranagar came on a pilgrimage to the holy places in the hills and visited Son Pál, twenty-fourth in descent from Kanak Pál, on his way. The latter had no son, and was so pleased with the young prince that he gave him his daughter in marriage and part of pargana Chandpur as dowry. The Dháranagar prince appears to have been Kádil Pál, and it was his descendant, Ajaiya Pál, who first attempted the conquest of Garhwál, which up to that time was divided amongst a number of petty Rájas. Ajaiya Pál left the family home in Chandpur and settled in Dowalgarh, whence the capital was transferred to Srinagar by Mahipati Sáh. The Garhwál power was gradually extended over the Dún, Bisahir, and Tehri, and constant war was waged with the neighbouring Chand Rája of Kumaun.

On the murder of Dip Chand, Rája of Kumaun, in 1777, the assistance of the Garhwál Rája, Lalat Sáh, was invited. The latter defeated the troops of the usurper, Mohan Singh, in 1779, and his son, Pradhuman Sáh, united for a whole year the two countries under his personal sway. In 1786, however, he abandoned Kumaun, and took up his residence permanently in Srinagar.

In 1790, when the Gurkhális invaded Kumaun and took possession of Almora, Rája Pradhuman Sáh of Garhwál was so impressed with a sense of their power that he agreed to pay a yearly tribute of Rs. 25,000 to the Nepalese Government.

In the year 1804 the Nepalese extended their conquests to Garhwál, and expelled Pradhuman Sáh, who took refuge in the plains. He collected a force of some 12,000 men, with whom he entered the Dún, resolved to make one attempt

to recover his kingdom. In this he was unsuccessful, and in an action fought at Khárbura near Dehra perished with most of his Garhwáli retainers (January, 1804). His son, Sadarshan Sah, having escaped from the hands of the Gurkhas, fled to the plains and joined the English. After the defeat of the Gurkhas by the British in the Gurkha war and the annexation of Kumaon, 1814—16, Western Garhwál was given to Sadarshan Sah, by sanad, dated 4th March, 1820. The pargana of Ilawain, which had been expressly reserved to the British in the sanad of 1820, was conceded to the Rájá in 1821, when a formal sanad was

The Rájás of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency to give assistance to the paramount power.

There is no military force maintained in the State. The few jamadárs and sepoy's entertained are employed mainly for supervision of conservancy and police arrangements. There is one jail, with an average of 40 prisoners, who are fed and clothed at the expense of the State. The prisoners are generally employed on public works. There are four State vaccinators maintained. The expenditure on public works in 1887-88 was Rs. 13,058.

For pedigree see pages 446 and 447, Vol. XI, Gazetteer, North-Western Provinces

## II.—RAJAS AND NAWADS BEARING TITLES GIVEN BY NATIVE GOVERNMENTS AND RECEIVING NO SALUTES.

*Aligarh*—**RÁJA GHANSHAM SINGH**, Banáras, of Mursán  
Born 1831 Has issue Kunwar Datt Parshad Singh, Balloo  
Singh, and Khushal Singh. Residence Mursán.

This family are Baisni Ját, descended from Zulkaran, the  
eldest son of Nandram. Their history and pedigree are given  
in the notice of Rájá Har Naráyan Singh of Hathras (page 92).  
Zulkaran predeceased his father, who himself died in 1695. He  
left a son, Khushal Singh, who resided with his mother at  
Rahatpur and Mankraul, two villages made over to him by his  
uncle for his support. When he grew up to manhood he attracted  
the favour of the Oudh Vazir, Saadat Khán, who gave him the  
farm of taluqas Mursán, Dayalpur, and others, some of which had  
probably been subject to his grandfather's authority.

Phup Singh succeeded his father about 1749, and increased  
his estates very largely. He was the first of the family to assume  
the title of Rájá. He was succeeded in 1798 by his son, Bhag-  
want Singh, who also added to the estates, and in 1807 was  
allowed to engage for them. In 1807 a lease was granted to  
him for his own life at a fixed revenue of Rs. 20,000 for the  
whole estate, exclusive of taluqas Sonk and Mahan, which were  
granted to him in jágir for good service performed in Lord  
Lake's campaign. Bhagwant Singh could not resist the exam-  
ple of his brother Ját, Daya Ram, and joined with the latter in  
setting at naught the orders of the courts, but on the fall of  
Hathras he surrendered and consented to dismantle his own  
fort of Mursán. After the dismantling of the forts of Hathras  
and Mursán, Bhagwant Singh was treated with great leniency.  
His possessions were not interfered with, but the special pri-  
vileges which he had up to that time enjoyed were taken  
away.

He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son Tikam Singh. Tikam Singh behaved loyally during the mutiny, and did his best to preserve order. On account of his loyalty, his property at Mursán was plundered by the rebel army on its retreat from Mathura eastward, after the fall of Delhi.

Tikam Singh was formally invested with the title of Rájá Bahádúr by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on the 5th of January, 1860, at Aligarh, a khilat of Rs. 2,000 being also presented to him at the ceremony. The North-Western Provinces Government reported that the title of Rájá had long been recognised in the family of Tikam Singh by the Government of India itself, and the following letter of the Government of India was rather meant as a formal acknowledgment than as a new conferment :—

“From Government of India, Foreign Department, to Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 528).—Dated Agra, the 3rd December, 1859.

“SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated 12th ultimo, No. 1612, I am directed to state that the Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rájá Bahádúr on Tikam Singh, of Mursán, in the Aligarh district, for services rendered during the disturbances.”

For his good services in the mutiny a yearly abatement of Rs. 6,000, for two lives, of the revenue payable on the Rájá's estates was sanctioned by the Government of India, and it was directed that the *málikána* enjoyed by the Rájá should be exempted from future revision.

Tikam Singh was also created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. He died in 1878, and the present Rájá is his grandson.

The Rájá's estates pay a Government revenue of Rs. 97,000. Rájá Ghansham Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

*Agra* — **MAHARAJA MAHENDRA MAHENDRA SINGH**, of Bhatwar Born 26th September, 1835, heir, his son, Mahendra Simrat Singh born 11th October, 1875 Residence Nargaoon

The Raja is the head of the Dhadauriyas, a branch of the Chauhan tribe of Rájputs

The history of the family is given in the appended extracts from official documents of the year 1810 —

supplied no other notice of the family but that Padam Singh, Bhadauriya, held a *mansab* of 1,500 at the court of Sháh Jahán. The family, however, must have risen to high posts and great distinction before the decline of the Empire, as along with the Rájás of Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bundi, the holder of this Ráj has been handed down by tradition as one of the four pillars of the State. Azam Sháh, the son of Aurangzeb, and Muhammad Sháh granted new sanads to the family, of which copies are extant.

The former confirms to the then Rájá, Gopal Singh, the zamíndári of his native country and the office of Faujdár of Bari\* and Mirwár.† His *mansab* was also raised from 400 to 800. [Regarding this

\* Now possessed by the Rána of Dholpur.

† In Gwalior territory.

Gopal Singh, Sir H. Elliot tells the following story:—" *Bhatula* (i.e., the hard bread made from the grain of *arhar*) is said to have been the cause of the elevation of the Bhadauriyas, and the story, absurd as it may appear, is commonly believed in the neighbourhood of Bhadáwar and is not denied by the Bhadauriyas themselves. One of the Bhadauriya chiefs, Gopal Singh, went to pay his respects to the King, Muhammad Sháh. The Chief had very large eyes, so much so as to attract the attention of the King, who asked him how he obtained them. The Chief, who was a wit, replied that in his district nothing but *arhar* was grown, and that from the constant practice of straining at swallowing *bhatula*, his eyes had nearly started out of his head. The King was pleased at his readiness and bestowed on him other parganas in which he could produce the finer grains." By another Emporor (Muhammad Sháh) Khatauli and Lohára were annexed in zamíndári to the family possessions, together with the office of Faujdár at

† Fourth Rájá of the genealogical tree annexed.

Kanauj. The *mansab* of the grantee, Anirudh Singh,‡ too, was fixed at 6,000.

During the troubles of the State that followed for the next twenty years, the family would seem to have remained undisturbed in these possessions, and employed in exerting that independence and power which the distracted state of the Empire encouraged all the great Chiefs to assume. Bakht Singh,§ the Bhadáwar Rájá in the middle

§ Sixth in the list,



of the last century, from the tenor of his grant of land and pensions, sanads confirming which on the part of Mahoji Scindia are still to be found in numbers, must have been a nobleman paying nothing but nominal allegiance to the Delhi throne. This baronial power and independence would seem to have continued till the Jâts spread their sway over the whole country about Agra. From 1765 to 1770 Bakht Singh was compelled to go into exile, while Jawâhir Singh, son of Suraj Mal, and Ratan Singh, brother of Jawâhir Singh, confiscated the estate of the family. After the murder of these Chiefs Bakht Singh returned from his retreat and resumed possession of his ancestral property. There is no trace that Najaf Khân, in his successful repulse of the Jâts from Agra, interfered with the Râja of Bhadîwar. The country is poor and difficult to be subdued, and lying too, as it did, between the Nawâb of Oudh's and the Mahratta territories, the Delhi Viceroy might not have cared to attempt its subjection: neither can any of the Nawâb's grants, of which he was liberal where his viceregal authority prevailed, be traced in the Bhadîwar country. Scindia, after the treaty of Salbye in 1783 and the abandonment of the Râna of Gohad by the Company, having succeeded in regaining the fortress of Gwalior from the weak hands of the Râna, called upon the Bhadîwar Râja to support the Mahratta force in the capture of Gohad. Between Râhatsapat, the Râna, and Bakht Singh the strongest amity existed, they having after the oriental custom become sworn brothers by exchange of turbans. Bakht Singh, therefore, held back and would not co-operate in reducing this turbulent tributary of the Mahrattas, for which act he had decreed the forfeiture of the Bhadîwar Râja's own estate. This is not surprising when it is considered that the Râna of Gohad had long been most abnoxious to the Mahrattas: that he had at Panipat, the Râna rebelled against the Peshwa, and in 1767 Raghûnâth Rao failed to reduce him after a protracted siege of the fort of Gohad. In 1772, when Mr Hastings was preparing to engage in war with the general native confederacy, he induced the Gohad Râna to enter into alliance as a rallying point against the Mahrattas. This led to the celebrated capture of the fort of

Gwalior by Popham, who was assisted by spies furnished by the Rána of Gohad, after which Gwalior was itself given up to the Rána as the price of past, and stimulus to fresh, exertions by the British. Scindia under these circumstances would naturally be exasperated against the Bhadáwar Rája. After this the thirty villages now held was all that was preserved to the family, and they, too, solely by the exertions of one of its female members.

Ráni Sukhwat, a relict of Rája Himmat Singh,\* who died in 1755, having become a suppliant to the bounty of Scindia in 1785, obtained by a grant the restitution of thirty villages in the Báñ Pináhat parganas of the Bhadáwar country, which the family has continued to enjoy till the present day.

“On the breaking out of the war with Scindia, an opportunity was given to the Rája of Bhadáwar to improve his fallen fortunes. After the battle of Koil General Perron’s authority in the Doáb and Agra district was of course broken. At this time an emissary of Mr. Græme Mercer, Governor-General’s Agent with Lord Lake, by name Mír Mazhar Ali, would seem to have been deputed to agitate the country around Agra and Gwalior in favour of the British interests. The Rája of Bhadáwar adopted fully and cordially Mr. Mercer’s plan, and accordingly placed a garrison in Báñ and another in Pináhat, vacated by Bij Bápi Lal, *amiñ* under General Perron, for the protection of the country and support of the British authority. On the 10th of October Lord Lake invested Agra; on the 18th the fort was evacuated. In the meantime the Bhadáwar Rája had addressed Mr. Mercer and sent a vakil to him. On the 18th October Mr. Mercer acknowledges the act of the Rája in placing his thánas in Báñ Pináhat to protect the collections, and directs him to take possession of Bind and Atair, two of the parganas which were the patrimony of the family up to Scindia’s resumption of them. He was further instructed to prevent the Mahrattas from crossing the Chambal; but in respect to the Báñ Pináhat collections, as his claim to them had long ceased, they were to be made over to the Company’s Tahsildár. Mr. Mercer refers to the nobility of the



exposed on the evacuation of Muttra, Holkar's *amils* proceeded to levy collections in the Agra district. At Báñ Pináhat a man of the name of Tantia Bistrám came, and, raising a disturbance in the name of Jaswant Rao, took possession of the towns of Báñ and Pináhat. Mr. Cunningham, the Collector of Etáwah, to which these parganas were then attached, called upon the Rájá for aid ; which aid, by the Rájá's account, was so successfully given that Tantia was driven out of the country with a great loss on the side of the Rájá and Holkar's officers. About the same time the Rájá appears to have exerted himself much and successfully in repelling the eruption of Mandhala, a Mahratta freebooter, into the Báñ Pináhat country. The disturbed state of the country on the Jumna still continued, though Díg had been captured and Bharatpur invested. Rai Narendra Singh, the Bharatpur zamíndár, and Harnáth, the dependent of Holkar, taking advantage of the troubles of the country in the beginning of 1805, invaded Báñ Pináhat with a force said to have been 20,000 strong with the purpose of crossing the gháts into the Doáb. At this time the Báñ Pináhat parganas were farmed by the Collector to the Rájá of Bhadáwar, and his official and family influence seems to have been well exerted to keep the marauders at bay till assistance could come from Agra and Etáwah. Colonel Bowie from Agra proceeded to the Rájá's aid, and the insurgents were driven back. Mr. Mercer, who received notice of the exertions of the Rájá's followers to put down this disturbance by a letter from the Rájá, replied that he had learnt also from the Rána of Gohad of the conduct of Narendra Singh ; that he approved of the Rájá's plans for resisting the marauders ; and intimated that the present time was that of trial of the true friends of Government, among whom the Rána and the Rájá were expected to be foremost from a sense of duty and hope of reward. It may also be added that Colonel Bowie, Commandant of Agra, who was employed in 1806 to effect the interchange of Gohad and the Dholpur country between the Rána and Scindia in 1812, in speaking officially of the Rájá to Mr. Turner, described him as a most active and

faithful partizan, and as meriting the warmest support of the British Government

"Soon after this the Bharatpur Râja was admitted by Lord Lake to terms, but a rupture with Scindia was still apprehended. Scindia, even before signing the defensive alliance of Surji Asirgaon, had made strong objections to the Gohal country being wrested from him for the benefit of the Râna, whom, as being dispossessed of all territory between 1781 and 1803, Daulat Rao affected to consider as a private individual and therefore incapable of engaging in any treaty. It was unjust then, he urged, to regard him as an independent signatory and to reserve the fort of Gwalior to the British under pretence of its being ceded to them by such a party. Lord Lake, however, broke up his army at this time for the monsoon placing a detachment at Gohal and the main force at Agra and Mathura. The change of policy consequent on Lord Cornwallis's accession to the Governor-Generalship soon disposed of all these difficulties. He was willing to give up Gwalior and its dependencies (including the Bhadwar Râja's attempted grant of Ataur) and to make some other provision for the Râna of Gohal (Karat Singh) and instructions to this effect were communicated to Lord Lake. Sir G. Barlow, after the death of Lord Cornwallis, admitted a new treaty with Scindia, by which the fortress of Gwalior with the Gohal territory was restored to Scindia, and the same parganas of Scindia, granted to Mahoji by the Delhi Court (Bharatpur and Sukheri) were assigned to the Râna for his support. By this sacrifice of Gohal to Scindia, the Bhadwar Râja became dependent on Daulat Rao's favour. Scindia resumed the grant in 1804. In the same year too, the triennial settlement of Bith and Pinhat from 1803-1806, which had been made in farm with the Râja, expired, and under the orders of the Board of Commissioners the new settlement was granted to the village communities. According to *Imperial Gazette* for 1812 by Mr. Turner, the Judge and Magistrate of Agra the Râja would seem to have derived a profit annually of 14,200 rupees from the farms.

"In 1809, in consequence of the Rájá setting up a claim to collect transit duties at the Kachaura Ghát, the village of which is in the Rájá's domain, a correspondence ensued between the Agra authorities and the Board of Commissioners, which ended in the Board's disallowing the right of the Rájá to tax the river trade, and in Government acknowledging his right to compensation for the internal *sayer* duties. The consideration of the Rájá's circumstances having been simultaneously forced on the notice of Government by the Acting Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Hallid, Mr. Turner, the successor of Mr. Hallid, was in reply informed that 'adverting to the sense that appears to have been entertained of the Rájá's services by the late Commander-in-Chief; to the expectations that were held out to the Rájá of receiving a liberal provision from Government; and to the disappointment of those expectations by the resumption of the revenues of the pargana of Atair by the Government of Daulat Rao Scindia, the Governor-General in Council would be disposed to attend to any suggestions which could be offered by the local authorities for the easy and comfortable support of the Rájá,' and the Magistrate was requested to report what arrangements could be best adopted to meet the reasonable expectations of the Rájá. In the meantime, however, the report of the Board of Commissioners on the *sayer* compensation having come before Government, a general review of the Rájá's claims was taken. 'Under ordinary circumstances,' Government stated, 'a medium of the accounts given in by the Rájá and the Tahsildár would have been a fair compensation;' but as the Rájá in the present case appeared to possess separate and distinct grounds to the indulgent consideration of Government, the Government directed that the compensation allowance should be fixed at Rs. 24,100 per annum, the average of the Rájá's own accounts. The Rájá, however, was directed to be informed that the admission of his claim on the liberal principle thus stated was to supersede all further claim to the interference of the British Government with respect to the land of which he had been deprived in the territories of Daulat Rao Scindia.

"A glance at the map of Gwalior will show the position of the former territories of this Rājā. By a loose estimate the clansmen of the Rājā in Agra, Etawah, and Gwalior may be at the present day assumed at 25,000. Out of 181 mauzas now comprised in the parganas of Bāh and Pināhat, 14½ per cent. still belong to the Bhadauriya tribe, independent of the thirty villages held by the late Rājā. During the era of the splendour of the family many of the Rājās were distinguished for the taste and magnificence of the public buildings they erected for the convenience of the people, and for their own name. The country from Pināhat to Kachaura still shows many architectural remains, as the city wall and fort of Pināhat, the Bīrahdar of Bāh, the temples of Batear, and various *patla* tanks for public use. Rājā Badan Singh, who probably lived in the reign of Aurangzeb, is said to have raised the embankment by which the sacred town of Batear was saved from the inundation of the waters of the Jamna, and the course of the Jamna turned to the westward, so as to render it a still more holy place of pilgrimage. This embankment is of stone, and, being covered with temples, from which flights of stairs are built into the Jamna, forms an object of a very picturesque character.

and of the surviving members of the family be complied with, and that Mahendra Singh be acknowledged the successor to Samait Singh as Rájá of Bhadāwar, and that I be authorised to communicate to the family the recognition of the title, and that Mahendra Singh be directed to repair to Agra to be presented to His Honor as Rájá of Bhadāwar, and on that occasion be invested with a suitable khilat, presenting the usual nazar and trays to the Lieutenant-Governor."—(Report of Agent to Lieutenant-Governor, Agra, No. 5, dated the 13th August, 1840.)

*Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the Political Department, dated the 27th August, 1840.*

"On mature consideration of the letter, dated 13th August, from the Agent at Agra, with its accompaniments, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the certified copies of the letters of Mr. Mercer and Lord Lake, which have been inspected, remove all doubt as to the propriety of not subjecting the thirty villages held by the Rájá of Bhadāwar to the ordinary process of the resumption courts.

"On various occasions, and under very critical circumstances, the Rájás of Bhadāwar rendered the British Government good and valuable service. In the early stage of the great Mahratta war, immediately after the battle of Koil, when the British power was scarcely established in these provinces, the then Rájá so fully and cordially supported the views of Government by preventing the Mahrattas from crossing the Chambal, and by various other services, that in acknowledging the same, the Governor-General's Agent intimated that a return in real benefit would be the reward of his fidelity and zeal.

"It is asserted, and the services of the family seem to bear out the assertion, that the fort of Gwalior was delivered up through the Rájá's influence with the kiladár, a clansman of his own.



“In such high estimation were his services held by Lord Lake that that nobleman took upon himself to grant him in *allamghá* the pargana of Atair, of which our policy afterwards deprived him, and in conferring it strongly expressed his sense of the value and sincerity of the Raja's friendship. That his confidence was not misplaced is abundantly proved by the fact that at the very trying conjuncture consequent on the disaster of Colonel Monson's division, the Raja volunteered his aid in support of Lord Lake's movements, of which offer the Governor General's Agent gladly availed himself. About the same period also, at the Agent's requisition, the Raja on several occasions exerted himself in repelling the predatory incursions of Mahra'ta freebooters in a manner which again called forth the thanks of the Government. These loyal and gallant services more to be appreciated by a consideration of the perilous and trying times at which they were rendered, than by the immediate benefit derived from them, merit the warmest gratitude and constitute a plea for the indulgent consideration of the present claims of the family, which, although it might in vain be urged before a judicial tribunal, is one of irresistible force in the councils of Government.

The Rájá behaved loyally during the mutiny. The district officer reported :—

“ I have entered the Rájá of Bhadāwar as one who showed conspicuous zeal and loyalty. The conduct I have so characterised consisted in holding the Báh and Pináhat parganas for us, localities so remote that we were utterly powerless to exert anything but a nominal influence in them. Soon after I took charge of the district I applied to him with a view that he should exert himself to support our Government through the parganas of Báh and Pináhat. This he readily did, and remained faithful on our side. While the neighbouring parganas of Khairagarh, Iradatnagar, and Fatehabad were overrun by mutineers and were deserted by our officials, they still remained under his protection in the pargana of Báh Pináhat. All entry into those districts was barred to the mutineers by the levies, while the gháts of the Chambal and the Jamna were strictly guarded by the same means. Attempts were repeatedly made by the rebels from Etáwah to cross the Chambal, which were always resisted with success by his levies. There can be no doubt that for the above services he deserves the highest consideration on the part of Government.”

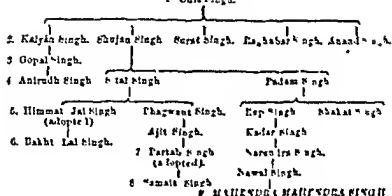
The Commissioner also added that “ the Bhadāwar Rájá had under circumstances of very considerable difficulty, in the heart of a very disturbed portion of the district, behaved with ominent loyalty and good faith. He is the representative of a family which in old days was almost of sovereign rank.”

The title of Rájá is hereditary, but that of Mahárájá is to be considered personal to the present holder (*vide* Foreign Office letter No. 204G.P., dated 25th July, 1881). The Mahárájá has been exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts, and (together with his retainers) from the operation of certain provisions of the Arms Act.

He is married to a sister of the Rájá of Mainpuri. The estates lie in pargana Pináhat, Agra, and pargana Shekohabad, Mainpuri, and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 33,680.

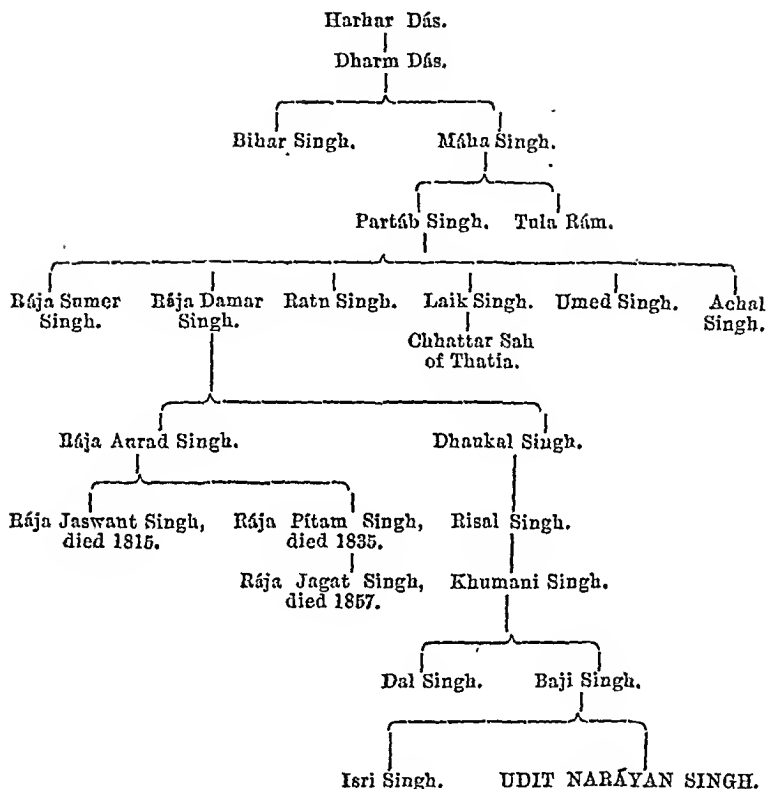
*Pedigree*

1 Udit Singh.



*Furnished* — Raja Udit Narayan Singh, of Tirwa. Born 1855, succeeded 1877, has no issue. Residence, Tirwa.

This family are Baghel Rajputs.

*Pedigree.*

NAWÁB ZAFAR HUSAIN KHÁN. Born 1840, succeeded 1858. Heir, his son, Sultán Husain Khan, born 1874. Residence, Farukhabad.

This family (Bangash Patháns) is said to have come from Kohat. The first well-known ancestor was Muhammad Khán, the founder of Farukhabad, whose father, Ain Khán, of the Kághzai Karláni clan, settled at Mau Rashidabad (Kaimganj) in Farukhabad in the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb,

1659—1707, and took service in the cavalry. In the action which placed the Emperor Farukhsiyar on the throne fought between Farukhsiyar and Jahan-*Shāh* near Agra in January, 1713 (H. phinstone page 600), Muhammad Khān rendered the greatest service to Farukhsiyar, who rewarded him by the dignity of a *Chur Haziri* with the title of *Nawāb* and gave him in jagir *Kālpi*, *Kunch*, *Supri*, *Jalaun* &c. In 1714 he ordered the town of Farukhabad, calling it after the Emperor. Afterwards when the Emperor Muhammad Shāh laid it down the *Sayids* in 1720 (H. phinstone, page 611) he still more richly rewarded Muhammad Khān, and gave him the title of *Ghaziarfar Jang* with many other honors and the jagir of *Bhujar* and *Bhamsabad*. In 1720—21 Muhammad Khān received the appointment of Governor of the Allahabad Province and was directed by the Emperor to rescue Bankeki and from the usurper of Bankeki. In 1722 he was besieged by the *Mahrattas* in Jaipur; the garrison was reduced to the direst extremities and he was compelled to bind himself never again to invade Bankeki. In 1747 he died at the advanced age of eighty years, and was buried at Nekpur Khurda pargana Pahara. To the *feud* of *Bhamsabad* and *Bhujar* which he held by Imperial grant he had added by title of the sword the rest of the district, the western half of Cawnpore, the whole of Mainpuri, nearly the whole of *Bar*, two parganas of Badaun, one of *Bhishjharpur* and parts of *Algarh* and *Litwah*.

Kāim Khān entitled Kāim-i-Jang succeeded his father without opposition. He was a perfect horseman and an excellent performer with the lance. Salaf Jang Viceroy of Delhi looked on all Patilans who bore *Bargash* or *Bar* as his subjects. He promised Kāim that if he ejected the *Bar* he should be appointed Governor of all *Bar* in India. At the same time the *Nawab* covertly encouraged the *Bar* to resist him. A large force set out for Farukhabad and arrived before the town and encamped of the *Bar* at *Bazari* near Badaun on the 31st November 1744. The *Bar* began next morning a cannonade in the defence of the *Bar* and the death of Kāim Khān.

Inam Khán, brother of Kaim, succeeded, but was treacherously dispossessed of the Farukhabad territory by the Vazir after a few months. Ahmad Khán, second son of Muhammad, headed a movement to restore the fortunes of the family: he defeated at Khudaganj and killed the usurping governor of Farukhabad, who had been appointed by Safdar, and gained a victory over Safdar himself in Etah. The territory from Koil to Cawnpore was taken possession of, and arrangements were made for occupying the whole of Oudh. Ahmad next besieged Allahabad and established his head-quarters at Jhúsi. Safdar Jang meanwhile called in the aid of the Mahrattas, and Ahmad marched to Farukhabad to oppose them. He entrenched himself in the fort of Fatehgarh and summoned the Rohillas to his assistance: the Rohillas on their arrival were defeated by the Mahrattas, which compelled Ahmad to evacuate Fatehgarh. He fled to Aonla and subsequently to Chilkiya, where he was besieged by the Mahrattas. Eventually a peace was concluded, Ahmad Khán alienating half his territory in payment of the expenses of the campaign. After the defeat of the Mahrattas at Panipat in 1761, Ahmad Khán recovered most of the territory of which he had been deprived. He died in 1771 and was succeeded by his son Muzaffar Jang, a boy 13 years old. About this time the Bangash territory became tributary to the Oudh power. Shuja-ud-daula began to receive  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs per annum, which was assigned for part payment of the contingent of British troops stationed at Fatehgarh.

Muzaffar Jang died in 1796, poisoned by his oldest son, and was succeeded by his second son, Imdad Hnsain, Nasir Jang. He was a mere puppet under the control of his uncle, Amin-ud-daula. In 1801 the tribute of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs hitherto paid by Farukhabad to Oudh had been ceded by the Nawáb Vazir to the British, and Imdad resolved that his domains should follow the tribute. At Bareilly on the 4th June, 1802, was signed a treaty by which the Nawáb ceded his country in return for a yearly allowance of Rs. 1,08,000 to himself and his dependents. Nasir Jang, the last ruling prince of his house, died in 1813, and was succeeded in his honors and estates by his son, Khádim Hnsain, who bore the



*Mainpuri.*—RÁJA RÁM PARTÁB SINGH of Mainpuri. Born 11th November, 1849; has issue, Shib Mangal Singh, born 1873. Residence, Mainpuri.

This family are Chanhán Rájputs, of which tribe the Rája is the recognised head.

One account of the origin of the family is given at page 48 in the notice of the Rája of Rajaur. According to local tradition it was Deo Brahm, grandfather of Raubirbhan, who led the first colony into these parts, and settled in a village about a mile to the east of Bhongaon. The village was enlarged by Partáb Rndr. The next great Chief was Jagatman, who drove out the Chirars and occupied Mainpuri, assuming the title of Rája. At the accession of British rule Daler Singh was Rája: he died in 1829, and was succeeded by Ganga Singh, in whose time 200 villages were lost to the estate at settlement, a fixed percentage on the assets only being allowed. In 1849 on the death of Ganga Singh, Narpat Singh succeeded to the headship of the clan. After a brief tenure of two years he also died. A dispute arose respecting the right of succession, which was eventually decided in favour of Tej Singh to the exclusion of his uncle, Bhawáni Singh, who appealed to the Privy Council from the order of exclusion. Meanwhile the mutiny broke out. Tej Singh rebelled: the ráj was confiscated by Government and ultimately bestowed on Bhawáni Singh, whose son, Rája Rám Partáb Singh, is the present incumbent.

The letter of North-Western Provinces Government to the Government of India, No. 93A, dated 22nd October, 1868, asking for the continuance of the title, contains the following passage:—  
 “The title and estates forfeited by the rebel Rája Tej Singh were bestowed upon his uncle, Rao Bhawáni Singh, in 1858 by the Governor-General in Council. The title had previously been for generations in the family.” The subjoined notification must therefore be regarded rather as a recognition than as a new conferment, as the title of Rája has long been held in this family:—



"No. 1441, Foreign Department (Political),—dated Fort William, the 10th December, 1868

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to confer the title of 'Raja' on Rām Partab Singh, son of the late Rāja Bhawani Singh, C.S.I., of Mainpuri, as a personal distinction."

The Rāja has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

The estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 58,000, lie in parganas Mainpuri, Kuraoli, Bhongson, Karhal, and Kishni Nabiganj, zila Mainpuri.

For pedigree see page 550, Gazetteer, North-Western Provinces, Vol. IV.

**Rāja NAROTAM SINGH**, of Ika. Born 1835, has issue, Lal Sahib, born 1870. Residence, Ika.

The family are Chaubān Rājputs, being a branch of the Partapgarh house in the Etawah district (see page 49). The father of the present Rāja, Hira Singh, succeeded to the Rāj in the year 1862. He died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rāja. The title of Rāja has always been recognised by the British Government, but it is not known when it was conferred, nor is there any ancestral fortification.

The estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 10,500, lie in pargana Mustafabal, Mainpuri.

**Rāja MOHAMMAD SINGH**, of Partapgarh. Born 27th January, 1861. Residence, Partapgarh.

This family are Chaubān Rājputs (see page 4). According to tradition the Rāja is a direct descendant of Prithvī Chandra ruler of Delhi. Formerly, fourth in descent from Pithorijai, son of Rāja Rām Das of Nizamat, about 1550 he went of Alwar, attacked the Mewar, who then occupied the country now occupied in Cawnpore. Parulhabad Etawah Rd., in the thirteenth or



**RAJA RUP SINGH**, of Bharch. Born October, 1827. Has issue, Kehri Singh, born 30th March, 1846. Residence, Bharch pargana Auraiya.

The family is very old the Sengars having settled in the eastern portion of Katiah in the twelfth century. Raja Mukat Singh, head of the Sengar Rajputs of Bharch, died, leaving two sons, Partab Singh and Rup Singh. In the mutiny the latter joined the mutineers and occupied pargana Auraiya. Partab Singh succeeded to the Raj and had one son, Mahender Singh, who in turn succeeded him. Mahendra Singh died in 1871, a year or two after his succession without issue, leaving his wife, Rani Bai, to succeed him. The estate was then taken under the Court of Wards in the interests of Rani Bai and Rani Chanai, mother of Mahendra Singh. The second son of Raja Mukat Singh, Rup Singh, however, sued for the estate, which was decreed him by the Privy Council on appeal, in 1884. The Raja's estate pays a revenue of Rs. 37,000, and is situated in pargana Auraiya, Katiah.

**RAJA RAJINDER SINGH** of Bera. Born 6th October, 1874. Residence Bera pargana Buldhana, F. P. W.

This family is descended from one of the leaders of the Bengar Rajputs who settled in the district about six centuries ago, and the Raja is recognised as a chief of the tribe. The late Raja in a direct line was Keshu Singh, who died fifteen years previous to the accession leaving several widows and a nephew (Himmat Singh), and a natural son (Ghanshyam Singh). On the death of Keshu Singh the property was settled first with Himmat Singh, then with first Bhadravati widow of Keshu Singh and then with Ghanshyam Singh the natural son, but on the appeal of Himmat Singh to the Privy Council the settlement with Ghanshyam Singh was cancelled. At the last settlement the property was declared the property of the Raja of Bera and it was recommended that this be established by law. It is now

Singh. He died shortly afterwards; but his nephew, Fateh Singh, was admitted to engago, and the property was farmed for fifteen years during his minority. In 1857 Fateh Singh joined the rebels; he died before he could be brought to trial, but his property was confiscated. His son, Rája Raghunáth Singh, was allowed to retain the family village of Rúra Kalan and three small neighbouring estates. (Abridged from Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite's Rent-rate Report of pargana Bidhúna in the Etáwah district, pages 7 and 8.) The estates, paying Rs. 2,000 per annum, are situated in pargana Bidhúna, Etáwah.

RÁJA PARBAL PARTAB SINGH, of Malhajini. Born 20th August, 1867. Residence, Malhajini, tahsíl Etáwah.

The Rája is the head of the Parihár Rájputs. His ancestor, Mahip Singh, came from Jagni, near Mahoba, and settled in the district some seventy-five years ago. With the aid of money borrowed from Jagat Singh, Rája of Tirwa in the Farukhabad district, who had married the daughter of Zalim Singh, Parihár, eight villages were purchased in 1813, and with them he contrived to assume the title of Rája through the influence of the Bhadáwar Rája and by virtue of his wife's ancestry.

The Parihárs are a small clan of Rájputs, numbering some 4,000 souls, and occupy talúqa Saudans, which lies between the rivers Kuári and Chambal, and under the name Parihára formed a portion of Sirkar Irij, or Irichh, in the time of Akbar. They have ever been a desperate and lawless community, and during the earlier years of British rule they harboured and employed the most successful gangs of thugs and dakaits to be found in these provinces. Their great ancestor was one Bilan or Belan Deo, seventh in descent from whom came Nahar Deo. On the defeat of Anang Pál, of Delhi, early in the eleventh century, the surviving head of the house, Sumit Rai, fled to the wild region of the Panchnadi and colonised it, giving it the name Parihára.

Rāja Bijai Singh, who married a daughter of the Rāja of Bhinga, succeeded his father, Rāja Mahipat Singh, about 1857.

On the death of Rāja Bijai Singh in 1867, his son, the present Rāja, then an infant, became a ward of Government, and his estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards, being released in the latter half of 1888, when the Rāja was able to undertake its independent management.

The present Rāja was educated at the Kīwah High School. He married the second daughter of Rāja Shimpal Singh of Murarman in the Rae Bareilly district, the influential Chief of the Bala Tilokchandi clan.

On the recommendation of the local officers, the hereditary title of Rāja was formally recognised by the Government of these Provinces in its letter No.  $\frac{110}{11-22/89}$ , dated the 21st February, 1889, as it appeared that it had been popularly recognised for some generations.

The estate of the Rāja consists of eight villages, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 5,661.

*Notes*—Rāja BALDEO SINGH, of Awa. Born 10th July, 1850. Residence, Awa.

This family are Jāṭ Jājputi. The family name goes back only to the reign of Muhammad Ghāzi (1712–18), when Tāḥir Chāṭarbhuṭ, a zamindār of Nār, in the Chhāṭa pargana came and settled at Jāṭsar, and was employed as physician by the local government. His son, Bijay Singh, for a short time after followed the vocation of his father, but was afterwards appointed to a small military commission. The Jāṭsar zamindārs of some adjacent villages, having become involved in pecuniary difficulties, were assisted by Chāṭarbhuṭ, now become a wealthy man, and he and they thus acquired considerable local influence, which was further extended by Bijay Singh's efforts. Rājā Singh, who

was for a time in the service of Jawáhir Singh, the Mahárája of Bharatpur, and also gave some support to Thákur Bahádur Singh of Amargarh, from whom he received a grant of a village. A number of other villages belonging to different Rájput clans also passed into his hands, and this accession of revenue enabled him to enlist under his standard a troop of marauding Mewátis, with whose aid he established himself, according to the custom of the time, as an independent freebooting Chief. Finally he obtained a sanad from the Mahrattas, authorising him to build a fort at Áwa. The present formidable stronghold was built by his successor, Hira Singh. In the Mahratta war the latter was able to render some service to the English, and in 1803 obtained from General Lake a sanad confirming him in his estate. Hira Singh was succeeded in 1831 by his son, Pitambar Singh, who in 1838, it is said, was recognised as Rája by the then Governor-General, Lord Auckland. Pitambar Singh adopted from the descendants of Ranjit Singh, the second son of Bijai Singh, Rája Prithi Singh. The District Officer of the time reported as follows regarding Rája Prithi Singh's behaviour in the mutiny:—

“On the breaking out of the rebellion, with Mr. Colvin's advice, I made over the charge of the pargana of Jalesar to the Rája. He was told that the Government could give him no assistance; he was requested to show his loyalty by assisting the Government at a time of need, and maintaining Government authority. He well and ably repaid the confidence reposed in him; he raised horse and foot, attacked the insurgent villages, restored the whole of that part of the country to order, collected the revenue, and remitted it to Agra. In fact, he held the country till the taking of Delhi, and the arrival of our own troops enabled us to resume possession. On my return to the district he supplied me with a body of men, horse and foot, and two guns, with which I was enabled to move about the district. He also raised a large portion of deKantzow's Horse.”

Rája Prithi Singh died in 1876, leaving one son, Rája Chatarpal Singh, a minor, in whose time the estates were taken under the management of the Court of Wards.



entire Rathor clan. Prajanpál, the fifth in descent from Jaipál, left Kanauj and established himself at Khor, where the family remained for many generations in possession of 1,600 villagos. There Jaideo, the 14th in descent from Jaipál, was attacked by Shams-nd-din Altmásh. The siege is said to have lasted 12 years. Eventually Jaideo with his people retired from the city, which was destroyed by Altmásh, who with the materials built a new town, which he called Shamsabad. Karan Singh, a descendant of Jaideo and the 22nd from Jaipál, settled in Usaith in Budaun. His great-grandson, Rájá Partap Rudr, assisted the Nawáb of Farukhabad in a contest with the Rohillas and received in return a grant of 27 villages in the neighbourhood of Bilsarh, in pargana Azam-nagar, on a small annual payment. Subsequently, Ramsahai, the 28th in descent from Jaipál, fixed the family residence in Rampur, where it still remains. At the time of cession of the Nawáb's territory to the British, Nawal Singh, the then Rájá of Rampur, was in possession of the 27 villages granted to his ancestors. In the course of the earlier settlement, owing to neglect or bad management on the part of the Rájá, or perhaps to a want of acquaintance with the newly-introduced revenue system, the Rájá's proprietary rights in all the villages in Etah, except three—Rampur Pahra, Sikandarpur Sálbáhan, and Chauki Atanpur—were either not asserted or ignored or disallowed. Besides the abovementioned villages, the Rájá owns three others in the Mainpuri district: he holds Rampur Pahra at a quit-rent of Rs. 733, in consideration of his ancient descent and the former greatness of his family.

Owing to the indebtedness of the late Rájá Ram Chandar Singh, the management of the estates was, at his own request, undertaken for some time by the Court of Wards. The net income of the estate is about Rs. 8,000.

Rájá Ram Chandar Singh died on 20th May, 1883, and was succeeded by his widow, the present Ráni.



*Patigree*

Jalchandra, died in 1191 A D

1 Parlar from whom  
are descended the Jodh  
pur and Bikanir Rajas.

- 2 Jalpal  
3 Kanakjal  
4 Mahendrapal  
5 Harpal  
6 Pranjapal  
7 Athpal  
8 Kailash Singh  
9 Haridhar  
10 Lantoon  
11 Ajit Singh  
12 Ramdas Singh  
13 Prakash Singh  
14 Harishankar  
15 Jas Singh  
16 Chander Singh  
17 Prakash Singh  
18 Prakash Singh  
19 Gopal Singh  
20 Prakash Singh

- 21 Prithi Singh  
22 Lax Singh  
23 Karan Singh  
24 Prithi Singh  
25 Bharm Singh  
26 Prithi Singh  
27 Prakash Singh  
28 Prithi Singh  
29 Prakash Singh  
30 Prakash Singh  
31 Prakash Singh  
32 Prakash Singh  
33 Prakash Singh  
34 Prakash Singh  
35 Prakash Singh  
36 Prakash Singh  
37 Prakash Singh  
38 Prakash Singh  
39 Prakash Singh  
40 Prakash Singh  
41 Prakash Singh  
42 Prakash Singh  
43 Prakash Singh  
44 Prakash Singh  
45 Prakash Singh  
46 Prakash Singh  
47 Prakash Singh  
48 Prakash Singh  
49 Prakash Singh  
50 Prakash Singh  
51 Prakash Singh  
52 Prakash Singh  
53 Prakash Singh  
54 Prakash Singh  
55 Prakash Singh  
56 Prakash Singh  
57 Prakash Singh  
58 Prakash Singh  
59 Prakash Singh  
60 Prakash Singh  
61 Prakash Singh  
62 Prakash Singh  
63 Prakash Singh  
64 Prakash Singh  
65 Prakash Singh  
66 Prakash Singh  
67 Prakash Singh  
68 Prakash Singh  
69 Prakash Singh  
70 Prakash Singh  
71 Prakash Singh  
72 Prakash Singh  
73 Prakash Singh  
74 Prakash Singh  
75 Prakash Singh  
76 Prakash Singh  
77 Prakash Singh  
78 Prakash Singh  
79 Prakash Singh  
80 Prakash Singh  
81 Prakash Singh  
82 Prakash Singh  
83 Prakash Singh  
84 Prakash Singh  
85 Prakash Singh  
86 Prakash Singh  
87 Prakash Singh  
88 Prakash Singh  
89 Prakash Singh  
90 Prakash Singh  
91 Prakash Singh  
92 Prakash Singh  
93 Prakash Singh  
94 Prakash Singh  
95 Prakash Singh  
96 Prakash Singh  
97 Prakash Singh  
98 Prakash Singh  
99 Prakash Singh  
100 Prakash Singh

Ghori in 1193 A.D. According to the local chronicles, Dattak Deo was the head of a Chauhán colony in Ajmír, and had two sons, Someshvara and Kanh Rao. The former attacked and conquered the country of Gujrat, and was the father of Prithiráj. History and inscriptions made Visala Deva or Bisal Deo the father of Someshvara and the conqueror of Delhi from Anang Pál, Tomar, in 1151 A.D. It would appear that the Tomar ruler was allowed to remain in possession of Delhi, as he gave his daughter in marriage to Someshvara, and the issue of their union was Prithi or Prithiráj, subsequently adopted as his heir by Anang Pál. It is stated that Prithiráj ascended the throne of Delhi when only eight years of age, and that he six times defeated the troops of Ala-ud-din Ghori. The seventh time he was himself defeated and carried captive to Damascus, where his eyes were put out. One day Ala-ud-din Ghori was firing arrows into a bank of earth, and a Bhát, who was looking on smiled. The King asked why he smiled. He said—'You are praised for being able to drive arrows into a bank of sand; my King can drive an arrow through seven plates of iron laid side by side.' The King replied:—'The eyes of Prithiráj are now of no use, but he has the use of his hands still, and we will see if he can do as you say,' and thereupon he ordered the prisoner to be brought before him. When Prithiráj appeared, seven plates of iron were put up at some distance and a bow and arrows were given to the blind old warrior. The King then directed him to fire at the iron plates, on which Prithiráj, hearing the King's voice, fired in that direction and transfixed Ala-ud-din with his arrow, but was immediately cut down with his Bhát follower by the King's attendants. This is clearly an invention of the Chauhán Bháts or bards to cover the disgrace attaching to the overthrow of their master's power.

"The Rajaur chronicles assign to the reigns of the four successors of Prithiráj a total of 75 years 5 months and 20 days, bringing the reign of the last (Jai Mal) down to 1193 A.D. Jai Mal is said to have had two sons, Sakha Deo and Khandi Rao. Sakha Deo was known as Rai Pithaura, and here we get irretrievably confused, for, according to most other accounts, Prithiráj

and Rai Pithaura were one and the same person.\* It is said that the hereditary minister, one Uday Kunwar intrigued against the sons of Jai Mal who fled to Harai while Uday set himself up at Delhi, and the city remained in his possession until one Jashu, an old cavalry soldier who had served Uday's father, fled to Ghazni and became a slave of Muiz ud-din. After a time Jashu became a Mussalman with the title of Kutb-ud-din and, invading Delhi, killed Uday and took possession of the country. History, however, tells us that Kutb-ud-din was a Turk slave who, after the defeat of Prithviraj was left in charge of all the acquisitions of the Ghorians in India. The Rajasthani chronicles then describe an attack made by Muiz ud-din, evidently the patron of Kutb-ud-din, on the Chauhan brothers at Harai, in which he was unsuccessful. But returning 23 years later in 1203 A.D. fought a great battle at Daulat where both brothers were killed. Sakha Deo was then succeeded by his son Bhaj Raj who became Raja of Hansi and fought with one Sultan Altish who was killed. Bhaj Raj then attacked Ajmer of which Alauddin Khilji the great Indian emperor was the patron. In the battle that ensued the Shahk was killed, but as horrible portents showed themselves that Bhaj Raj abandoned Ajmer and settled at Nimrana.

arose between the two families. Dhíra Ráj therefore emigrated to Bilráam. Jaiehand and Gorakh Rao\* accompanied Dhíra Ráj; and fourth in descent came Sakit Deo, the founder of Sakit. Sakit Deo drove out the Dor Rájputs and took Rajaur from the

Origin of Partapner Brahman, where he built a fort. Balbir, and Mainpuri Chauháns. fifth in descent from Gorakh Rao, went to Etáwah,† and settled first at Etáwah and then at Partapner, where his descendants still reside. Jaiehand went to Marahra, and his descendants now inhabit Khera Basundara. Sakit Deo was succeeded by Benipal Deo, and he by Bhupal Deo, who had two sons, Yahani Sahai and Udaieharan. Udaieharan went to Bhongaon, and his descendants became chiefs of Mainpuri. Yahani Sahai was succeeded by Puran Sahai, Gambhir Sahai, Dalip Sahai, Sundar Sahai, and Medini Sahai, who were Rájas of Bilram, Sakit, Malgaon, and Rajaur. In 1488 A.D. Bahlol Lodi attacked Sakit, and afterwards, proceeding to Malgaon, fought a battle with the Chauháns of that place, in which he was wounded, and soon afterwards died there. Niamat-ullah merely says that Bahlol fell sick on his way to Delhi, in the neighbourhood of Malawi in the Sakit territory, on account of the excessive heat. His successor, Sikandar Lodi, sent a foreo under Ibrahim Shah against Bilram, and a great battle was fought near Atrauli, in which Ibrahim was killed. Rao Khán, a son of Ibrahim, was then sent against the Chauháns and defeated them at Bilram, where Medini Sahai and some of his brothers were killed, while Bhupal fled to Sakit, and others of the family submitted to the conquerors and became Musalmáns. From these are sprung the Thákur Nau-Muslims found in Bilram and its vicinity. They still bear the honorific appellation of Chaudhri, then conferred upon them, though they are often nicknamed *Adhwariyas* by their co-religionists, the Patháns and Mughals.

---

\* The genealogy of Gorakh Rao is thus given: Dattak Deo, Khan Rao, Jait Rao, Samant Deo, Naráyan Deo, Mangal Deo, Hamid Deo, Deodatt Rao, Bashai Rao, Bikram, Nar Singh, Bir Singh, Hindí, Himar, Gorakh Rao.

† The Etáwah chronicles make Sumer Sah the head of the Chauhán immigration there.

"When the army of Ibrahim Shāh Lodi passed through Etah eventually returns to on its way to Jaunpur to chastise the presumption of Jalāl Khān, it was attacked by Sawant Sen, son of Bihupal Sahai, close to Sakit. The Chauhāns were driven off with the loss of their leader, and Sakit was taken possession of and handed over to a colony of Bihota Musalmāns. On this Sawant Sen's family fled to Bhalwar, and in Bahar's time Chakr Sen, son of Anant Sen and grandson of Sawant Sen, was recalled and invested with his old fiefs of Sakit and Rajaur or Rajawar. After the restoration, chief followed chief lineally thus, Chakr Sen, Chandra Sen, Bikramajit, Kalyān Sahai, Partip Sahai, Udai Sahai, Lachmi Narayan, and Hari Singh. The last was famous for his prowess, and was in great favour with Aurangzeb, in whose employment he won many battles. Farukhshāh gave him many high offices, and Muhammad Shāh still further favoured him. He was succeeded by his son, Kunwar Raj Singh, in whose time the country was given up to intestine commotions of every kind. During this period of anarchy and confusion the Nawāb of Farukhabād obtained possession of Sakit, which then became lost for ever to the Chauhāns. Raj Singh was followed by Umrāo Singh, he by Datta Singh, and he by Daulat Singh, who had two sons, Ishr and Duggal, the latter succeeded his father, and was followed by Liaon, Khushāl Singh, the present head of the Rajaur family."

The Rājā has 40 villages in pargana Etah Sakit, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 12,311.

*Patilree (according to family accounts)*

1. Pradyot

2. Kati Sen

3. Datta Sen

4. Kati Sen

5. Jai Sen

6. Kati Sen

7. Pradyot

8. Kati Sen

9. Datta Sen

10. Kati Sen

11. Kati Sen

12. Kati Sen

*Pedigree—(concluded).*

14. Dhira Ráj.	29. Anant Sen.
15. Kashi Ráj.	30. Chitr Sen.
16. Indar Ráj.	31. Chandra Sen.
17. Bakr Deo.	32. Bikramajit.
18. Sakht Deo.	33. Kalyán Sahál.
19. Benipál Deo.	34. Partáp Sahál.
20. Bhupal Deo.	35. Udai Sahál.
21. Yashánt Sahál.	36. Lachmi Naráyan.
22. Puran Sahál.	37. Hari Singh.
23. Gambhír Sahál.	38. Ráj Singh.
24. Dalip Sahál.	39. Umrao Singh.
25. Sundar Sahál.	40. Datta Singh.
26. Medini Sahál.	41. Daulat Singh.
27. Bhupal Sahál.	42. Dirlpal Singh.
28. Sawant Sen.	43. KHUSHAL SINGH.

*Sháhjahánpur.*—RAJA FATEH SINGH of Pawáyan. Born 10th October, 1858: has issue, Kunwar Indar Bikram Singh, born 24th February, 1881. Residence, Pawáyan.

This family are Gaur Rájputs. Their history is given in the subjoined extract from the Settlement Report of the district:—

“The history of the pargana may commence with the Katheria Thákurs, from whom the province derived its old name of Kathar. The names of the first Katheria settlers were Rája Kharag Singh, the elder brother, who settled in the western part of the province, and Rao Hari Singh, the younger brother, from whom all the Katherias of this district and also of the eastern part of Bareilly claim descent. Rao Hari Singh appears to have established himself in Gola on the river Khanaut in the latter half of the sixteenth century; his successors obtained possession of all the old pargana of Gola, and a *firmán* of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, dated 1645, conferred on Rao Bikram

through the zamin dar of the whole pargana. Rao Bakram Singh moved from Gola to Nabil, where the head of the family has since resided and the royal *ferman* is in the possession of his descendant (see page 112)

"The Katherias continued to hold the parganas of Gola for seventy or eighty years from the date of the *ferman*. They then came into collision with the Pathans, who were pushing on to the recently founded city of Shahjahanpur. The Katherias had been weakened several cadet families having separated and received portions of the pargana, and there was now no powerful government in the country. The contest with the Pathans was an unequal one. The modern parganas of Barazum and Nabil, the latter included in Gola as *tappa Nigahi* came into possession of the Pathans and in one of the engagements Rao Bahadur Singh fell in fight leaving a widow and two infant sons. The first was of a Gaur family and she fled with her children to her own relations and prayed for their assistance. Bhagat Singh and Himat Singh Gaur Thakurs of Chauras Mahal in Oudh were leaders of a force which re-established the Katherias in Nabil, and some of the former relations remained and engaged on behalf of the infant Katherias. Further disputes with the Pathans arose and the Gauras were again called to arms and were again successful. Lal Bahadur Singh son of Bhagat Singh, and leader of the second expedition settled in the Katherias territory and found the town of Jawahar.

possession of the present pargana of Pawáyan, with perhaps the exception of a few villages still held by the Katherin Thákurs of Náhil and Jiwan. Immediately after cession Rája Raghunáth Singh was, in a *paricána*, dated 18th August, 1802, recognised as zamindár by Mr. Wellesley, the Depnty Governor, and his right was recognised at the first and second settlements.

"Rája Raghunáth Singh died in 1825, and his widow, the Rani, in 1850.

"The Ráni of Pawáyan died at the close of 1850, and Rája Jagannáth Singh eventually Rája Jagannáth Singh was succeeded. recognised as her successor and as the adopted son of Rája Raghunáth Singh. Rája Jagannáth Singh was of the same family, being descended from Bagh Rao, brother of Udhai Singh and son of Bhopat Singh, both mentioned above."

Rája Jagannáth Singh adopted as his heir Fateh Singh, the only son of his younger brother, Baldeo Singh. Rája Fateh Singh succeeded his adoptive father on the 17th May, 1889.

The family estates, which were under the management of the Court of Wards from 1880 to 1887, lie in the parganas of Pawáyan and Khutár of the district of Sháhjahánpur, and to a small extent in Oudh. The Government revenue payable upon them is as follows :—

Land-revenue for estates in parganas Pawáyan and Khutár in zila Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	Rs. 83,193
Málikána for some of these estates	...	...	...	...	5,516
Land-revenue for taluqas Waziránagar and Galaria Sarbastnagar in Oudh	...	...	...	...	5,412
			Total	...	<u>94,121</u>

The Rája is an Honorary Magistrate of the 3rd class.

*Fatehpur.*—RÁJA LACHMAN PRASAD SINGH, of Asothar. Born 1847 : has issue, Narpat Singh, aged about 17 years, and Chandra Bhukhan Singh, aged 14 years. Residence, Asothar.

The following extract is taken from the statistical report of the Fatehpur district published in 1852 :—



" Kasba Gházipur, from which the pargana takes its present name, was founded about the year 1691 by Araru Singh, the ancestor of Danispat Singh, the present Raja of Asothar, in the same pargana.

" The founder of the family was one Deogaj Singh, who came from Khichidāra (or Raghugarh) in Central India in 1517, and married the daughter of the Raja of Aijhi, to whose possessions he subsequently succeeded. Little is known respecting the family from this period till the time of Araru Singh, who lived about 150 years later. At this period the *samindari* of Asothar consisted of three *thoks*, one of which belonged to Araru; but, owing to the oppressive conduct of the other sharras, he had been deprived of his share and was reduced to the condition of a common cultivator. One day, whilst engaged in the cultivation of his land, he became overpowered by fatigue and fell asleep under the shade of a *sericea* tree. An Ahir, named Bulhotar, who was working in a neighbouring field, observed a large snake of the cobra\* species approach the sleeping man and with expanded hood endeavour to screen the head of the sleeper from the rays of the burning sun. The Ahir drew near the spot, when the snake rapidly retreated. On awaking, Araru resumed his plough, whilst thus employed, the ploughshare struck forcibly against some hard substance, which had the effect of arresting its further progress. The labourer stopped to examine what it was, and found a vessel full of gold. Araru now became a wealthy and a powerful man, he not only acquired possession of the entire *samindari* of Asothar, but of many other estates besides, and finally gained possession of the whole of parganas Aijhi, Matiar, and Aysah and a portion of the adjoining parganas.

" He was succeeded by his son, Bhagwant Rao, who had the character of being the bravest and most sagacious of his race. By him was built the fort at Gházipur, where, surrounded by his faithful followers and true to the utmost to the principles of justice

---

\* It is now ascertained by the British East India Company that it is the case of several instances.

of the defences he had constructed there, he bid defiance to the Imperial troops, and in spite of all the efforts of the Government, successfully maintained his independence for several years. At length in 1860 treachery brought about what the Emperor's best generals and well-appointed army had failed to effect. Durjan Singh, a Chaudhri of pargana Kora, offered, in consideration of a certain sum of money, to deliver the head of Bhagwant Rae into the hands of Nawáb Saádat Khán, whom Muhammad Sháh had lately charged with the task of chastising the rebel chief.

"It was the custom of Bhagwant Rae to dress his followers in yellow on the occasion of their going into action. A battle had just been fought in which the troops of Bhagwant, under the command of his nephew, Bhawáni Singh, had gained the day. The Chaudhri, availing himself of the occasion, assembled together a body of men, and, dressing them in the distinctive costume assumed by the followers of Bhagwant Rae, proceeded directly towards the camp of the rebel chief, who, deceived by the dress of the men, imagined them to be his own troops returning from the field of battle. The Chaudhri, it is said, on arriving close to the camp, suddenly rushed forward with several of his attendants, and despatched his unsuspecting victim ere any effectual resistance could be offered. If, however, we are to believe the popular account of this affair, the deed did not pass unavenged, for it is related that no less than seventy of the Chaudhri's nearest relatives fell upon the occasion in question.

"Bhagwant Rae was succeeded by his son, Rup Rae, whose administration of thirty-five years seems to have given equal satisfaction to the Government and to the people who were subject to his authority. At his death in 1780 the succession fell to Bariyar Singh; but the power and glory of the family had long since passed its zenith. Of the nineteen parganas originally in the possession of the family, sixteen were now resumed by the Nawáb Asaf-ud-daula, and the remaining three were, through the influence of Almas Ali Khán, shortly after assigned to Rája Sital Parshad, Tahsildár of Kora.

" Shorn of all power and influence, Baridar retired across the Jamna, where he maintained himself upon a small pension which he still continued to hold from the Oudh Government. At his death his adopted son, Duniapat, succeeded to his father's pension, he had not, however, been long in the enjoyment of it when it was resumed by order of Nawab Bika Ali Khan. Upon this, Duniapat crossed the river with a large body of followers and proceeded to burn and destroy a number of villages in the parganas of *Idala* and *Ghazipur*, a course of procedure which had the desired effect of producing an immediate order for the restoration of the pension.

' On the accession of the present Government the pension was again resumed upon which the Raja proceeded to take the same course which he had adopted with so much success upon the former occasion. He crossed the river as before with his retainers and took up a position near the village of *Jatara* in pargana *Ghazipur*. Mr. Ahmuty, the Collector of Allahabad accompanied by Nawab Bika Ali Khan, proceeded with a body of troops to the spot with a view of securing the person of the Raja. A collision ensued in which Mr. Ahmuty was wounded.

close to the Jamna, not far from Aijhi and a few miles to the east of Gházipur, where Bhagwant Rae's old fort, now dismantled and in part rebuilt, encloses the present Government tahsili and police buildings.

The Government revenue assessed on the estate is Rs. 20,509. The Rája is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

**RAJA SURE RAM SINGH**, of Argal. Born 17th August, 1839: has issue, Kunwar Ratan Singh, aged about 25, and Sheoraj Singh, Gajadhar Singh, and Rustam Singh. Residence, Naraincha, Fatehpur.

The Rája of Argal is head of the Gautam Thákurs, who claim descent from the Vedic saint, Gotama.

The following account of the family is taken from the statistical report of the Fatehpur district :—

“ The Gautam Rájputs of the pargana assert that the whole tract of country lying between Kanauj and Kora was formerly in their possession. It is related that many centuries ago, when the Gaharwár Rájputs were in power and Ajay Pál was king of Kanauj, one Sring-rikh, a Rájput and a descendant in the sixth generation from Gautam-rikh of Argal in this pargana, was invited to court, where he met with much favour and finally obtained the hand of the king's daughter in marriage, and along with her an extensive jágir, comprising the whole of the country from Kanauj to Kora. It is further stated, on the authority of a *pushtnáma* in the possession of the family, that twenty-two generations since, Rája Kaling Deo, by whom the family was then represented, was one day coursing in the neighbourhood of Kora, when he observed to his attendants, in reference to the stony nature of the soil, that such a spot was well suited for the abode of soldiers, whose hearts, he remarked, should always partake of the nature of such a soil. The Rája accordingly built a fort there, which he called “ Kara ” (hard). In this fort the descendants of the family resided for many generations in the greatest prosperity, until the time of Humáyún,

when the head of the clan, having rendered assistance to Sher Khân, the rival of the Emperor Humâyn, the family incurred the vengeance of the latter prince, and from this period the clan would appear to have gradually declined, but it was not until some generations later that the ruin of the tribe was consummated. Their last struggle for independence was made in the time of Akbar, when they engaged the Imperial troops under the walls of Kâlpâ. On this occasion they were completely overthrown, with the loss of their leader, Hari Haran Doo, and an immense number of followers, and the clan never again regained its power."

Another account of the decline of the family is, that in the time of Raja Deepâl Singh of Arga, Bijay Singh his brother, conspired against him, and in consequence all his villages were confiscated.

Bijay Singh then turned Musalman, entered the service of Sultan Shirkh King of Jaunpur, and took the name of Hujli Khân Nawab Kairi Khân, Bahâdur. With the assistance of a few provided by the king, he attacked and killed his brother, and usurped his brother's place.

The family originally came from Teheran. When the Emperor Humáyūn returned from Persia, he brought back in his train one Sayyid Ikrām-ud-din Ahmad, the ancestor of the present Nawāb, who, on the return of the Persian force, remained in Hindustan and took service with the Delhi Emperors. Ikrām-ud-din was appointed a *mansabdār* by Akbar, and was succeeded as such by his son and grandson. In the Emperor Alamgir's time we find Ikrām-ud-din's great-grandson, Muhammad Taki, still in office and in the enjoyment of *jágirs* in the *súbahs* of Kashmir, Lahore, and Hansi Hissār, to all of which his son, Sháh Kuli Khán, appears to have succeeded. Kuli Khán's son, Sayyid Ziya-ud-din, resigned his post at Delhi, and with it the *jágirs*, and retired into private life. Nawāb Zain-ul-Abdin Khán, son of Ziya-ud-din Khán, came to Oudh with the permission of his father, and, through the favour of the Nawāb Nazim Khwajasarai Ilmās Ali Khán, was appointed *chakladār* or *ámil* of Sarkárs Kora and Kara under the Oudh Government, and obtained in *jágir* from Nawāb Asaf-ud-daula the taluqa Bindaur in pargana Tappa Jár of the present Fatehpur district. His head-quarters were at Kora Jahánabad. Zain-ul-Abdin appears to have ruled from Kara in Allahabad to Musanagar and Bhognipur in the Cawnpore district. He was succeeded by his two elder sons, Nawāb Bákar Ali Khán and Jáfar Ali Khán. Bákar Ali Khán ruled from Kora to the river Pándu (the boundary between the Cawnpore and Fatehpur districts), a region nearly coterminous with the present Fatehpur district. He transferred his head-quarters from Kora Jahánabad to Fatehpur. The rest of the *chakla* from the Pándu to Bhognipur was held by Jáfar Ali Khán.

On the annexation of the "Darmian Deśb" by the British Government in 1801, Bákar Ali Khán was confirmed in his appointment or leased the district from the British Government for nine years. After the death of Bákar Ali Khán his large estates were restored to the proprietors, and the Bindaur *jágirs* confiscated, but leased to Nawāb Sayyid Muhammad Khán, his brother, the father of the present Nawāb.

At the settlement of 1810 this Bindaar estate was assessed and settled with the descendants of Zain-ul-Abidin, the original grantee. Of the ten villages, all situated in pargana Tappa Jar, which comprised the estate, four have passed out of the possession of the family, and the six other villages—Bindaur, Manurpur, Bhikanpur, Darsula-Lalpur, Madraon, and Tapni—remain in whole or in part with the present Nawab.

The Government demand on the estate is Rs. 8,720

*Allahabad*—**RAJA RAM PRATAP SINGH**, of Mānda. Born 1860. Residence, Mānda, pargana Khairagarh.

This family are Gaharwar Rajputs, claiming to be descended from Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj, killed in 1191. The early history of this family is related in the Khairagarh *Genealogical Report*. The local traditions of the clan say that after Jai Chand was conquered and slain by Shahab-ud-din Ghori in 1194, one branch of the family fled into Rajasthan, and from this branch are descended the royal families of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaipur. Another branch fled eastward and settled in Kera Mangraur near Meerut. Here they annexed fourteen parganas, which they enjoyed till the time of Shamsi Deo, who is alleged to have given away a large grant to the ancestor of the present Mahals of Benares. Between 1512 and 1519 during the reign of Sher Shah, Raja Hemu, the fifteenth in descent from Shamsi Deo, was converted to Muhammadanism. To save himself Kurian Deo, his brother, fled with his family and established himself in Kanauj and Murli. Kurian Deo had two sons, Shamsi Deo, Raja of Mānda, and Hargoon, Raja of Jhujpur. Passing over four generations from Hargoon Deo, we come to Parammal, whose son died of Khairagarh. Chattr Sen, the younger, took the taluqa of Barabhar, and Lal Sen, the elder, the remaining taluqa and the title of Raja of Mānda. The Barabhar property remained in the hands of Chattr Sen's descendants for ten generations, when the Mahals of Mānda took it by force. The third in descent from Lal Sen was Raja Umair Singh, who had three sons, Chattr Singh, who was killed in a fight in Chattran, and Chattr Sen

Singh and Pirthmi Singh, born on the same day. These two divided the property, Chatr Sál Singh, the ancestor of the Rájá of Daiya, taking taluqa Daiya, and Pirthmi Singh the rest with the title. The fifth in descent from Pirthmi Singh was Udit Singh, who is said to have defeated with great loss Chhoto Khán, the Súbahdár of Oudh, who came against him with a large army. Pirthmi Singh, the next Rájá, was succeeded by Israj Singh, who was Rájá of Mándá at the cession. The present Rájá claims to be in the twenty-second generation from Bharáj Deo. His estate, which was under the management of the Court of Wards, from 1864 to 1881, comprises 277 villages, of which 265 are situated in the Allahabad and 12 in the Mirzapur district.

There is no sanad forthcoming, nor is it known when the title was conferred.

The estates lie in parganas Khairagarh and Bara, Allahabad, and in pargana Kantit, Mirzapur; 35 villages are held revenue-free, and on the remainder a revenue of Rs. 92,000 per annum is payable. The Rájá is married to a daughter of the Mahárájá of Dumraon.

*Jaunpur.*—RÁJA HARIHAR DAT DUBE, of Jaunpur or Badlapur. Born 1856. Residence, Jaunpur.

This family are Dubé Brahmans. They came originally from Amauli in the Fatehpur district, where their ancestor, Sheo Lál, laid the foundation of his fortune as a banker. Sheo Lál Dube, the first Rájá, was an employé of Kalb Ali Beg, the farmer of Jaunpur. When Kalb Ali Beg failed in his revenue payments in 1788, Sheo Lál Dube was appointed his successor by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Resident at Benares, and in consequence of his having killed Saltánat Singh, a noted rebel or dakáit, the title of Rájá was conferred on him. The sanad is not forthcoming, but the sanad conferring the taluqa of Badlapur on Sheo Lál Dube and his heirs in perpetuity is extant, dated 3rd November, 1797, and is signed by Sir John Shore, the then Governor-General.

Rájá Harihar Dat Dube is a great-grandson of Sheo Lál Dube. After the cession of Azamgarh by the Nawáb Vazír in 1801,



Jaigopal Panre, son-in-law of Sheo Lal Dube, and Ram Ghulam Panre, cousin of Jaigopal, were, on the security of Sheo Lal, appointed Tahsildars of Nizamabad and Mithal respectively. They acquired large estates by purchase, chiefly at sales for arrears of revenue. Sheo Lal Dube died in 1830, and was succeeded by his son, Ballat Dube, who died in 1844. For several years the Court of Wards held the estate. In 1845 Lochhari Narayan Dube, the eldest male of the family, came of age and the estate was made over to him. On his death in 1875 he was succeeded by his cousin, the present Raja.

The estates which pay Rs 1,50,000 Government revenue are situated in taluqas Bhalapat in Jampur, Utrah in Azimgarh, Chandauli in Benares and Tehyur in Mirzapur. The Raja is an Honorary Magistrate 2nd class.

*Azamgarh*.—**RÁJA MUHAMMAD SALÁMAT KHÁN**. Born, 1835. Heir presumptive, his brother, Bábu Muhammad Khalik Khán, born February, 1849. Residence, Azamgarh.

The family, which this titleholder in a manner represents, sprung from one Chandra Singh, Gautam, of Mohnagar in pargana Nizamabad. Chandra Singh had two sons, Sagar and Abhinan. The latter became a Muhammadan and a eunuch, and took the name of Daulat. He entered the Imperial service, where he rose to be Vazír of the household. In 1612 he was appointed Faujdár of Jaunpur. His nephew, Harbans, is the first of the family who is known to have assumed the title of Rájá.

Bikramajit, grandson of Harbans, had two sons by a Muhammadan wife, Azam and Azmat, with whom the power of the family increased. Azam gave his name to the town of Azamgarh, founded by him in 1665, and he built a fort there, which became the chief residence of the family. The title of Rájá was apparently assumed by both brothers and not conferred by royal command. Azmat was killed about 1688 by the Imperial troops on account of his failure to pay revenue.

After Azmat's death his sons, Ikram and Mahábat, were left in possession, and from this time may be dated the confirmation of the title to the zamíndári in the family. Mahábat succeeded Ikram, and in his time the prosperity of the Rájás of Azamgarh was at its greatest. He was eventually imprisoned by the Nawáb Vazír for refusing to pay revenue, and died in confinement about 1731.

Iradat, his son, also known as Akbar Sháh, remained in possession till 1756, when he transferred the taluqa to his natural son, Jahán Khán. The latter was slain in 1761 in a quarrel with the Nawáb Vazír's agent.

On Jahán Khán's death the Nawáb Vazír transferred the taluqa to the Governor of Gházipur, who held it for three years, but was ejected in 1764. For a time the taluqa was without a head, but after the defeat of the Nawáb Vazír at Buxar and Korah, Azam Khán, cousin of Jahán Khan, managed to establish

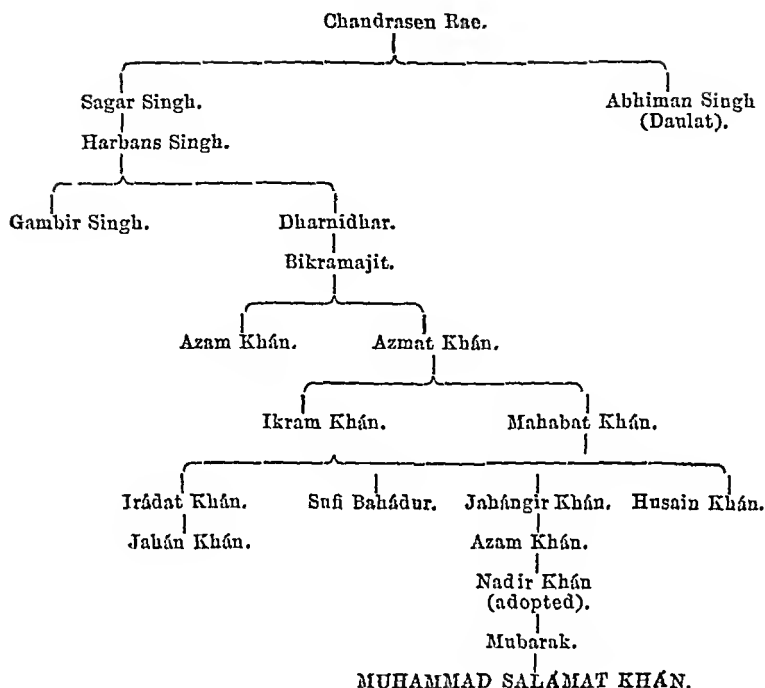
himself and retained possession till his death in 1771. After that event no member of the family was found fit to rule, and the taluqa was consigned to the care of a chakladar, becoming known thenceforward as the chakla of Azamgarh. Nine officers under this designation held the taluqa in succession from 1773 to 1801, or until British rule began.

Neither Jahán nor Azam had left issue, but a person was put forward by a widow of the former as her adopted son. This man was Nadir Khán. There is no evidence that he received authority from the Native Government to assume the title of Rájá, but after the cession he appears to have been so styled, and a small pension was granted to him by the British Government. On his death in 1836, his eldest son, Mubarak, was permitted to assume the title of Rájá. Mubarak died in 1854, and his successor is the present Rájá, Muhammad Salamat Khán.

The question as to whether the heir's claim to the title of Rájá was valid was decided in the affirmative by Government Resolution No. 111A, dated the 21st of May, 1876—"No. 111A, Political Department, North Western Provinces, dated Nauní Tul, the 21st May, 1876.—Read a petition, dated the 24th March last, from Rájá Muhammad Salamat Khán, of Azamgarh, in which he prays for the recognition of his title and insertion of his name in the list of title-holders. Read a letter No. 87, dated the 3rd instant, with enclosure, from the Commissioner of the Benares Division, reporting on the petition.

"ORDER.—Ordered that the petitioner be informed that the Honble the Lieutenant Governor is satisfied that his claim to the title of Rájá is valid, and that his name will therefore be inserted in the list prepared by this Government along with those of other Rájás.

The Rájá possesses small shares in parganas Naimachal Chinalat, and Muhammatalat, upon which he pays a tax of Rs. 1,100. In 1873 a grant of 500 acres of forest land in the Gorakhpur district was made to him by Government. He is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class.

*Pedigree.*

*Mirzapur.*—RAJA BHÚPENDRA BAHÁDUR SINGH, of Kantit. Born 1863. Heir presumptive, his cousin, Bábu Beni Madho Singh, aged 6 years. Residence, Bijaipur.

This ancient family of Gaharwár Rájputs is said to be a branch of that of the Rathors of Kanauj. Gudan Deo is claimed as founder. It appears certain that for a long series of years there was a Gaharwár ráj. of the Kantit family. Its seat was Benares, and its demesne appears to have consisted of tappas Chhianawe, Chaurási, Upraudh, and Saktisgarh, south of the Ganges, in the present district of Mirzapur. Its rule fell before the Musalmán invader; but the demesne appears to have remained in the hands of the family, and tappa Kon, north of the Ganges, was afterwards added to it as a dowry given to one of their

daughters by the Monas family of Bhadohi. Balwant Singh, the first Rājā of Benares, expelled the then representative of the Kantil chief, Bikramājīt Singh, in 1754. On the flight of Rājā Chet Singh in 1781, Gobind Singh, son of Bikramājīt Singh, was summoned from his hiding place. A *subsidary* allowance of Rs. 37,500 per annum was granted to him by Mr. Hastings, and subsequently as an equivalent and in lieu thereof taluqa Bijaipur was assigned to him in fee. Gobind died without male issue, and his nephew and adopted son, Rām Ghulim Singh, was made *dar* of taluqa Bijaipur. After his death the *subsidary* was resumed, and the taluqa settled with his son, Rājā Mahipil Singh. Mahipil Singh was succeeded by his son, Jagat Bahadur Singh, in whose time the estate had become so much encumbered that the ruin of the family seemed imminent. To save it, a loan of four lakhs of rupees was given by the Government of Mr. Thomas, under the sanction of the Court of Directors, conveyed in their Despatch No. 3 of 1850. Shortly before the grant of this loan Jagat Bahadur Singh died, leaving two minor sons, Rajenar Bahadur Singh and Beyendar Bahadur Singh. The estates, having been carefully managed by Government, were on the point of being restored to Rajenar Singh, when an illness befell him, leaving an infant son, the present Rājā (Beyendar Bahadur Singh). The estates of the family have largely increased in value, an *amot* of 112 villages in parganas Chauraha, Chauraha, Upranah, Kora, and taluqa Bakhtgarh, pargana Kantil, upon which a Government revenue of Rs. 21,625 is payable.

undisturbed; but about 1290 the exiled Bálanda collected a force, which surprised the fort and palace of Agori, and recovered the lost domain. The conquerors destroyed, as they imagined, every male of the Chandel race; but one of the queens of the fallen Chandel Rája, who had fled to the forests, was pregnant at the time, and gave birth subsequently to a son, called Orandeo, from the shield (*oran*) on which he was cradled. When he grew up, his merits attracted the notice of the Rája of Kantit, who gave him his daughter in marriage and money to help him in regaining his lost dominions. The date of Orandeo's restoration and the expulsion of the Bálanda may be put at about 1310 A.D.

There is nothing farther of history, beyond a bare chronicle of successions, between the death of Orandeo and 1745, when Rája Balwant Singh took the fort of Agori on the Son and expelled Rája Saubhu Sáh, the then Rája. The restoration of Adil Sáh, the grandson of Rája Saubhu Sáh, to the family domains was ordered by Warren Hastings in 1781, and a money allowance of Rs. 8,001 per annum was also granted to him. In addition to this *málikána* allowance, some estates were settled with him in proprietary tenure by Mr. J. Duncan, and the revenue of some of these maháls, to the extent of Rs. 8,001, was assigned in lieu of the *málikána* allowance. Some lands were also acquired under decrees of court. The Government of Lord Cornwallis in 1789 directed the discontinuance of the *málikána* allowance; but on the representation of Mr. Duncan, it was only reduced to Rs. 4,000, and in 1803 it was restored to the full amount, the opinion being expressed that on the death of Rája Adil Sáh his estate should be resumed and made over to the Rája of Benares. Adil Sáh was succeeded by Ram Bahádur Sáh. Owing probably to the arrangements of 1794, which limited the rights of the Rájá of Benares to his special *jágíra* and family domains, this intention was never carried out, and the estates continued to be enjoyed by the family till 1852, when Rája Raghunáth Sáh died, and they came under the management of the Court of Wards. Rája Raghunáth Sáh left two infant sons; one of them died a minor. The other, Rája Kesho Saran Sáh, attained his majority in 1868,

and acquired possession of his estates, which, after the careful management of so many years, were in a flourishing condition. He did not long enjoy them, but died in March, 1821, leaving no issue. In the direct line this family is now extinct; but on the death of the widow of the late Rāja, who has a life interest in the property, it will revert to collateral heirs, the heir presumptive being Jagannath Prasad Singh, Raba, of Jamgon, who is descended from Raba Raghpal Singh, brother of Rāja Adil Shah, and is now about 35 years of age. The estates were for some time under the management of the Court of Wards.

The estates are in parganas Agori Barhar and Singrauli, and include a share in some villages in tappa Chaurai, pargana Kantil, upon which a Government revenue of Rs. 32,000 is assessed.

**Rāja Renu Prasad Sivan, of Singrauli.** Born 1802. Residence, Gaharwargan.

The Chief of Singrauli belongs to the Kharwar tribe, but the family are now styled Benbans Rājputs. The founder of the family, so far as can be ascertained, was a petty Kharwar chief, who came over from Rewah into Singrauli, and married the daughter of the Chief of Banpur in that pargana. He and his son and his grand-son gradually acquired possession of the whole of the Singrauli country, but the third generation was driven out by the combined action of the Rājās of Agori Barhar and Banpur some 30 years ago. After this for three generations the family remained in exile. Whether the two brothers still live twelfth in descent from the founder of the house, by name Durgao and Bal, who acted and divided between them a portion of the ancient empire, Durgao taking the lands now falling within the district of Mirzapur. Durgao's son was Bal Shah, who was the first of the family to adopt a Rājput name. He married three wives and assumed the title of Rāja about 182 years ago. The Rājās of Agori Barhar had always claimed a right to over Singrauli. It does not, however, appear that Bal Shah ever paid any tribute to them, but he sent a gift, on the

expulsion of the Chandels, imposed an annual contribution of Rs. 701. On the reinstatement of the Bárhar Rájás by Warren Hastings in 1781, the old quarrel was revived.

Fakir Sáh had been succeeded by Rudr Sáh, who held Singrauli when the British took possession of the Benares provinces. Mr. Duncan made a settlement of pargana Singrauli with the Chief in 1792; but in consequence of this pargana having been subsequently included in the jágir of the Barhar Rája, granted by the British Government in 1803, the Rája of Singrauli pays Rs. 701 per annum to the Barhar estate.

The present Rája succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Udit Narayan Singh, in 1886.

RÁJA of Bijaigarh. Residence, Rámgarh.

This family is an offshoot of the Barhar Chandels (*vide* page 66). Rája Madhukár Sáh, a son of Udaudeo, Rája of Barhar, was the first Rája of Bijaigarh. It is said that more than one hundred years have elapsed since the separation of the Bijaigarh ráj from the original stock, and that the late Rája Rám Saran Sáh was the eighth in descent from the founder. Bijaigarh was reduced by Balwant Singh, the object being obtained by a bribe to the *Kiladár*. The family recovered its estates at the same time that the elder branch was reinstated by the British at Barhar. The title has been in general use for many years. Rája Rám Saran Sáh was succeeded by his widow, Ráni Pirthi Ráj Kunwar, who died in 1887. The ráj consisted of the five following tappas, which in all yielded an annual income of Rs. 32,000, *viz.*, Silhat, Sidhi, Jasauli, Argur, and Pahár. The late Ráni Pirthi Ráj Kunwar granted a part of the property to Bábu Brijendra Bahádur Singh, her son-in-law and uncle of the Rája of Kantit, by a deed of gift, and she also executed a deed constituting the Bábu her sole heir. Since her death the estate has been in possession of the Rája of Kantit against whom suits have been filed by distant relatives of the late Rája Rám Saran Sáh. Litigation is still (1889) pending, and the title is in abeyance.



*Gorakhpur*—**RĀJA RUDR PARTAB SINGH**, of Anowla. Born 1791. Has issue, Mahesh Partab Singh, aged about 65. Residence, Anowla.

The Anowla RĀjas are Sirmur Rājputs, and have, since the extinction of the Satam title, been the chief representatives of a family which supplies also a Rājā to Ransi (*vide* page 72) Randhir, the third son of Chandra Sen, occupied Anowla, south west of Gorakhpur, with a boundary line of 21 *des*. But little is known of the subsequent family history. The Rājā remained almost undisturbed by the rebellion.

The estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 5,550, lie in pargana Anowla.

The Rājā has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

**RĀJA CHIT NARAYAN** Māh, of Majhauli. Born 1871. Has issue, Lal Kharag Bahadur Māh, born 30th August, 1891. Residence, Majhauli.

and founded the town of Salempur, while the Ráni managed the rāj during the minority of her son, Bhawani Mal. Ajit Mal was Rāja from 1753 to 1805, during whose time the British took over the district. Then followed Tej Mal from 1815 to 1843, when the present Rāja, Uday Naráyan Mal, succeeded.

The Rāja remained neutral in the mutiny. He subsequently became deeply indebted, and to save the estate from ruin it was placed in 1870 under the management of the Court of Wards.

The Rāja has been exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts.

The estates lie in pargana Salempur, of the Gorakhpur district, and pargana Chanbana, in the Sāran district of Bengal; they are charged with a Government revenue of Rs. 39,825.

**RÁJA KISHAN PARTÁB BAHÁDUR SAHÁI**, of Tamkuhi. Born 1848: has issue, Kunwar Satrjit Partáb Bahádur Sahái, born 27th July, 1864. Residence, Tamkuhi.

The family are Bhuinhár Rájputs, claiming descent, like the Rájās of Majhauī (see page 70) from Mewar or Mayur Bhāt; one of his wives, Hāi Kunwari, a Gantam Bhuinhárin, gave birth to a son, Balkal or Bagmar Sāhi, the ancestor of the Bhuinhár families of Kunwari and Tamkuhi. Bisun Sen, when he succeeded to Mayur's territory, gave to his brother, Balkal, the north-eastern portion of the rāj, that portion which now forms the Tamkuhi and Hathwa estates. The real founder of the family appears to have been Fatch Sahái, Bhuinhár Rāja of Hoshyarpur in Sāran, who some time after the battle of Buxar (1764) was driven from his rāj by the troops of the East India Company. He came and settled on an estate purchased by him previous to his expulsion in pargana Sidhua-Jobna, tappa Bank Jogni, and gradually extended his sway in the south-east of pargana Sidhua-Jobna. His sons lost the greater part of the property originally acquired. About 1830-40 one brother, Shamsher Sahái,

by purchase, recovered a considerable portion, and, separating from the others, settled at Salimgarh, where his family are known as the Babus of Salimgarh. Another brother, the son of Fa'ch Sahā's eldest son, kept possession of Tamkuhi, and by continued good management increased the property. He obtained from Government the recognition of his title of Rājā, and his son still retains it and the estate.

The Rājā has been exempted from personal attendance in civil courts.

The estate lies in the pargana of Silhua-Johna, and is assessed to a Government revenue of Rs. 68,711.

*Rasti*.—TILAKA Rām SINGH, of Bāni. Born 1853. Has four, (1) Ratan Sen Singh, aged about 20. Residence, Bātanpur.

This family are Sarnot Rajputs, they spring from Chandra Sen of Srinagar, some place in the far north west, who in the thirteenth century came to Bāni and conquered all the land chiefs north of the Jhāna. He married into the family of the Rājās of Majhāuli in the Gorakhpur district, and had three sons—

- (1) Jagdhar Singh, the eldest, who obtained the Bāni rāj in Gorakhpur,
- (2) Jai Singh, the second, who obtained the Bātanpur Maghar or Bāni rāj,
- (3) Ranbir Singh, the third, who obtained the Uawal or Arowla rāj in Gorakhpur.

Jai Singh's family ruled in Maghar for twenty-eight generations till the time of Pīṭa Rām Singh, who dying without issue was succeeded by Hār Singh, Rājā of Uawal. Hār was succeeded in turn by each of his four sons, the last of whom, Jagdhar Dās, or Dās Dās Singh, moved to Kānwat, which was called Bāni after his name. His grandchildren were, Lal Singh, succeeded by a partner, by which had been usurped by the present ruler, and a second notable to the district, after the death of the first of

al

4-



that place. Pargana Ratanpur Bánsi<sup>1</sup> was called after him, and in 1598 was entered in the Sultáni records under that name; in the seventh generation after Ratan Singh, his descendant, Rája Rám Singh, killed Rája Kesari Singh of Rasulpur Ghaus, and appropriated his lands. The family continued to rule over the Bánsi rāj thus augmented, till Ranjit Singh and Daljit Singh, sons of Tej Singh, quarrelled and killed each other. Bahádur, son of Ranjit Singh, and Sarabjit, son of Daljit Singh, came to terms and divided the rāj, the former remaining at Bánsi, the latter removing to Narkata. In 1777, Jagat Singh, brother of Bahádur, succeeded and attempted to depose Sarabjit. The result was that Sarabjit defeated and slew him, uniting once more the divided rāj. Sarabjit, too, dying childless, made Sri Prakásh Singh, son of the Rája of Unwal, his heir. Sri Prakásh was succeeded by his sons, Mahipál and Mahendra, one after the other. Mahipál died childless.

Mahendra Singh distinguished himself during the disturbances of 1857 by his loyalty to Government; was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India; and the confiscated estate of the rebel Rája of Nagur was given to him as a jágír in reward for his conduct.

Mahendra Singh was succeeded by Thákur Rám Singh in 1868.

The estates lie in parganas Bánsi, Rasulpur Maghar, Basti, and Nagur, of the Basti district; and in Benaikpur of the Gorakhpur district. They pay a total revenue of Rs. 56,000 to Government.

The principal seat is Narkata on the Rápti, just opposite Bánsi.

The title of Rája was withdrawn by G. G. O. No. 1184, dated 23rd August, 1886, from Thákur Rám Singh owing to his misconduct.







"There are still a few Hyobans residing in the neighbourhood, but nothing will induce them to enter the village of Bihia, once the chief seat of their clan, and in which the remains of their ancestors' fort are still to be seen

'The Rájás of Haldi were for some time lords of the Ballia pargana, and probably paid revenue for the whole of it to the Moghals. Balwant Singh, the first Raja of Benares deprived them of their possession of the pargana. After the rebellion of Raja Chet Singh in 1781, Mr Francis Fowke, a special protégé of Sir Philip Francis, and the son of Joseph Fowke, who was twice proceeded against in the Supremo Court by Hastings for a conspiracy with Nund Comar against himself, was Resident at Benares

"In that appointment he was conspicuous for the liberality of grants made by him in the name of Government, which have more than once given much trouble to his successors, and also for the influence which Kashmíri Mal treasurer of the Raja of Benares obtained over him. The Raja of Haldi came to terms with Kashmíri Mal and conferred upon him grants of villages in the Ballia pargana of which he was not himself in possession, except for a short term. A three years' lease of the entire pargana was given to the Rája from 1782 to 1785. After the expiry of this lease Mr Fowke in the name of the Governor General, Warren Hastings but whether with or without his sanction is not known, on the 30th November, 1785 gave a sanad to Rája Bhuahul Deo, which, it appears conferred upon him a perpetual grant of Rs 16 000 per annum as *malikána* for pargana Ballia that is to say, a fixed money payment conferred on a dispossessed owner in acknowledgment of his proprietary right, and as compensation for the deprivation of possession

"At the permanent settlement, five estates, having an area of about 16 000 acres, were settled with the Raja by Mr Duncan at a revenue of Rs 24,165

'The annual allowance to the Rája was in section XVII, clause 4, Regulation II of 1795, called a *pension*. After the death of Bhuahul Deo in 1803, the annual allowance was continued to

his son, Ishri Bakhsh, who died in 1806. On the accession of Rāja Dalganjan Singh, who succeeded, it was reduced; and in the time of Harrak Nāth Deo, who became Rāja in 1825, it was entirely stopped. Various unsuccessful attempts to procure a renewal of the grant have since been made.

“The present Rāja succeeded his father in 1861. All the estates of the family were sold by his ancestors to the Rāja of Dumraon. A couple of villages were conferred on his father by Government for good conduct during the disturbances of 1857-58.” (For the detailed pedigree see pages XI to XVII of the appendices to Part I of Oldham’s Memoir of the Gházipur District.)

The last Rāja, Sarab Narnān Deo, who, notwithstanding the decayed state of his family, possessed great local influence, espoused during the mutiny the side of the English Government with the utmost zeal, and was of the greatest assistance to the district authorities in preserving and restoring order. The Government of the North-Western Provinces, in their letter No. 297, dated 10th July, 1859, wrote as follows:—

“The Government is greatly indebted to the Rāja for his unhesitating loyalty, and for the exertion of his great influence on the side of order. Policy, no less than gratitude, demands that his conduct should meet with special recognition.”

Two small villages, *viz.*, Udhopura and Murar patti in pargana Bihā, tappa Duaba, formerly the property of Kunwar Singh, were bestowed upon the Rāja, subject to the payment of the ordinary land-revenue, Rs. 665. The present Rāja succeeded his father, who died about 1861.

*Jalaun.*—RĀJA RAM SINGH, of Rāmpura. Born, 8th November, 1866. Residence, Rāmpura, pargana Madhogarh.

The Rāja is the head of the Kachhwāhas in the district, and has a limited jurisdiction in his estate, which consists of 28 villages with a rental of Rs. 30,000 a year: he pays no revenue to Government. The family claims connection with the Rājas

of Jaipur, and is recognised as being of Surajhansi origin. The clan points as founder to Kusa, the son of Rāma, but this derivation is completely disproved, says General Cunningham in his *Archæological Report*, 1864-65, paragraph 319, by the oldest inscriptions of the race, on which the name is spelt *Kachchhapaghātdr*, or the Tortoise Killer. Nalapura or Narwar appears to have been for many centuries the chief residence of the clan, which had previously held Amhu. The Kachhwāhs "continued to reign for upwards of a century at Narwar until A.D. 1129, when the last king of the rāj, named Tej Pal or Tej Karn, lost his sovereignty through his love for the fair Maroni, whose beauty still affords a theme for the poetic bards." From about that date a branch of the family settled at Jaipur, another at Lahar. From the Lahar branch comes the Rājā of Rāmpura. In 1619 Rājā Jaswant Singh obtained a jāgīr of two lakhs of rupees per annum from the Delhi Court, which was subsequently resumed by Scindia and there are now only twenty-eight villages remaining from the original jāgīr. The tenure of these villages was confirmed by the British on receiving the paigana from Scindia in 1844.

The present Rājā is the adopted son of the late Rājā Man Singh who rendered good services in the mutiny, as will be seen from the following account given by the Deputy Commissioner, Jalaun —

' At the outbreak in 1857 the Rājā looked to Scindia of whom until 1843 he was a feudatary. Mr. Passanah the Deputy Collector of Jalaun, having escaped to Cawnpore, after its re-occupation the Rājā opened a correspondence with him and the military authorities there in September, 1857, and conveyed intelligence of what was passing in the Jalaun district. On account of this he was attacked by the Gwalior mutineers, made prisoner, and only released by them on his paying a large sum of money as a ransom. The Rājā then went to Scindia at Gwalior, where his property was plundered by the mutineers and rebels in June, 1858, and he himself had a narrow escape. Since then

he has returned to Rámpura, and has given the Deputy Commissioner of Jalaun great assistance in settling and holding that part of the Jalaun district in his neighbourhood.

“As a reward for these services a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000 in value was presented to the Rája, as also a complimentary sanad under the seal and signature of the Secretary to Government.”

He and his retainers have also been exempted from the provisions of sections 13—16 of the Arms Act, except as regards cannon, &c.

The Rája is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class, and has civil powers within the limits of his estate in suits the subject-matter of which does not exceed Rs. 100.

**RÁJA RUP SÁH**, of Jagamanpur. Born 10th March, 1854: has issue, Janmejai Singh, aged about 15. Residence, Jagamanpur, pargana Madhogarh.

This is the chief of the Sengar clan in this district. It appears from a sanad, dated the 21st November, 1852, signed by Major W. E. Erskine, Superintendent of Jalaun, that the taluqa of Jagamanpur, consisting of 46 villages, said to yield a yearly revenue of Rs. 65,000, but in reality not yielding more than Rs. 32,000 was granted to Rája Bapuki in the year 1100 by Rája Tej Chandar of Kanauj as dower when his daughter married the former. In 1717 Raghunáth Rao Balaji Peshwa continued the grant to Ratan Sáh, grandfather of the late Rája Mahbat Sáh. The grant is in perpetuity to his heirs on payment of a yearly quit-rent of Rs. 4,764. The Rája also owns 13 entire zamíndári villages and shares in six others, the total amount of revenue paid by him being Rs. 14,826 per annum.

The Rája was educated at the Wards' Institution at Benares: he is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class, and has civil powers up to Rs. 100 within the limits of his estate. He and his retainers are exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act.

**RAJA DAULAT SINGH**, of Kaksis Born 2nd October, 1830  
 Heir, his son, **Raghunáth Singh**, aged about 32 years Residence,  
 Sikri, pargana Madhogarh

This family is another branch of the Kachhwaha clan from Lahar, claiming descent from Rája Dula Rai of Narwar, who had two sons (*cide* page 78) The eldest, Kekal Deo, succeeded to the ráj of Jaipur, and Pangal Deo succeeded to Narwar His son, Indar Pal, in the year 1033 came to Indarká and Lahar, and established a branch of the family there seizing that part of the country from the Meo clan Rája Indar Pal had three sons, the eldest, Bawan Pal, seized Rampur in 1241, and Ahman Deo the fifth in descent from Bawan Pal seized Kaksis and 108 villages The family was dispossessed of nearly the whole in the Bundela invasion in 1558 It was again plundered by the Peshwa and Scindia, and in 1841, when the British took possession of the country, it only held eighteen villages in zamindari The title appears to have been in the family for many generations

The estate pays a Government revenue of Rs 10 438

**RAJA PAUF SINGH** of Hardoi Born 4th June 1813 has issue, Kunwar Niraud Singh Residence, Hardoi, pargana Jalaun

This is a branch of the Sengar clan It is said by the family that the title was conferred on Saran Deo, with the village of Sahao in jágir, for military services in 1095 The family retained possession of this till the Bundela invasion under Chatar Sal The Peshwa on taking Jalaun, gave a grant of twenty-seven villages to Gokal Singh, who, however, refused to pay quit rent and was ejected by Govind Rao Pandit who ultimately gave him Hardoi and 1,500 highas for maintenance, a small quit-rent being paid

The Rája pays a Government revenue of Rs 4,673

**RAJA GOVIND SINGH**, of Beona Born 29th November, 1872  
 Residence, Beona, pargana Kunch

This is the only Bundela Chief in this district. The family state that the title was conferred in the year 1746, by the Mah-rattas, after the defeat of the Bundelas by the combined forces of the Peshwa and Nawáb Khán Bangash of Farukhabad. They also obtained in jágir the estate of Dubko.

The Rájá is the son of the late Rájá Parachat, who died on the 3rd March, 1878. He pays a jama of Rs. 450.

*Kumaun.*—RÁJWAR PUSIKAR PÁL, of Askot. Born 1843. Heir, his son, Lala Gujaindar Singh, born 29th September, 1857. Residence, Askot, Kumaun.

The Rájwar (or Rájbar) is a Surajbansi Rájput, and traces his descent in 221 generations from Sri Uttapannapatra, the founder of the solar dynasty. The family is a younger branch of that of the Rájás of Katyuri, Rájbar being the name which was given to the heir-apparent among the Katyuris, who held sway over Kumaun before the Chand Rájás deprived them of their kingdom.

The Katyuris traced back their origin to Joshimath in Garhwál, whence they emigrated, probably owing to religious dissensions. Abhaya Deva, 49th in descent from Salivahana Deva, was the first to leave the Katyar Valley for Askot at the time of the decline of the Katyuri power. He changed his title from '*dera*' to '*pála*,' because the former belonged to the branch ruling in Katyar. When Rudra Chand took possession of Askot, he allowed the Rájbar of Askot to retain his patrimony as zamíndár. At the time of Mr. Batten's settlement the Rájwar was treated as a zamíndár; but on representing the political importance of maintaining the Rájwar's position, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased (G. O. No. 1950A, dated 11th September, 1873) to sanction his retaining the whole taluqa of Askot on the terms on which he had previously held his 84 villages, *i.e.*, the Rájwar may increase the cultivation to his own profit and make such arrangements as he thinks advantageous to the taluqa, but cannot interfere with the permanent tenants' possessions recorded in the *phánts*.

The rule of primogeniture prevails, and it has hitherto been assumed that so long as the Rájbar provides in a suitable manner for his clan, he is himself entitled to the full enjoyment of all the profits and privileges accruing from the estates

For pedigree, see page 531, *Gazetteer, North-Western Provinces, Vol XI*

The Rájwar is an Honorary Magistrate, with 2nd class powers

The estates consist of 142 villages paying Rs 1,250 revenue to Government, they are situated north of Shor on the banks of the Kali river and extend as far as Darna

*Tarai*—RÁJA HARI RÁJ SINGH, of Káshipur Born 1807, married a daughter of Cupendra Bikram Shah of Nepal Heir, his son, Kunwar Udey Raj Singh, aged 6 years Residence, Káshipur

This family is connected with that of the Chand Rájas of Kumaun, being descended from Pahár Singh, the offspring of Baz Bahadur Singh, Ráj of Kumaun (1638—78), by a dancing-woman Under the quasi caste name of Rietela are included both the legitimate and illegitimate junior members of the Chand family In the time of Rájá Dip Chand of Kumaun (1748—77), Mohan Singh, grandson of Pahár Singh, became Bákshí or head of the army he eventually seized and imprisoned Rájá Dip Chand and on the death of the latter in prison in 1777 proclaimed himself Rájá under the title of Mohan Chand He himself was killed in 1788 by Harak Deb Joshi, who again was driven out by Lal Singh, brother of Mahan Singh, with the aid of Faiz ullah Khán of Rámpur Mahendra Singh, son of Mohan Singh, was installed as Rájá by Lal Singh, who claimed for him the protection of the Nawáb of Oudh, as recognised owner of the Taráí

In 1790, however, the Gurkháls from Kathmandu invaded Kumaun and defeated the forces of Mahendra Singh, who fled with his uncle, Lal Singh, to Kota and fixed upon Kilpurí as his head quarters, where he endeavoured to enlist troops for an attack upon Kumaun Hearing this, the Gurkháli General, Amar

Singh Thapa, marched on Kilpuri and thus deprived the Kumaonis of their only rallying point. Mahendra Singh and his partisans, deprived of every acre of land that they could lay claim to, fled to the Oudh Subáhdár, and representing that the tract from which the Gurkháli had ousted them formed a part of the Tarái which of right belonged to the Nawáb, requested his aid in recovering it from the Gurkhális. A war with Nepál would probably have resulted, had not the good offices of Mr. Cherry promoted an understanding by which the Gurkhális agreed to yield up all pretensions to the low country. At the same time provision was made for the retention by the exiled family, of some doubtful tenure of a portion of the Tarái for their subsistence. Mahendra Singh retired first to Rudrpur and then to Kilpuri; but owing to bad management this pargana was reduced to a swamp and was rendered so unhealthy that on the petition of the representatives of the family to the British Government, it was exchanged for the confirmation of possession in taluqa Chachait in the Pilibhit district.

Kunwar Partáb Singh, son of Mahendra Singh, sued his uncle, Lal Singh, for a share in Chachait; but his claim was dismissed. He then petitioned the Government, who gave him Rs. 250 per mensem in 1820. Partáb Singh's claim to Bazpur was also negatived. Lal Singh had held possession as the head of the family and retained it, and the grant was confirmed by the British Government to Guman Singh, son of Rája Lal Singh, on 17th August, 1828. In the Governor-General's sanad Guman Singh is styled Rája; and although there has never been any separate formal recognition of the title, it has always been acknowledged. Rája Shiuráj Singh, C.S.I., Guman Singh's son, was rewarded for his services and loyalty to the Government during the rebellion. His muáfi and zamíndári estates yielded him an income of Rs. 80,000 per annum. In 1866 Shiuráj Singh was allowed to exchange Chachait for Barhapura, the forfeited estate of the Nawáb of Afzalgarh, in pargana Rehar of the Bijnor district, which comprised over 57,000 acres of field and woodland, and has been forever freed of revenue.

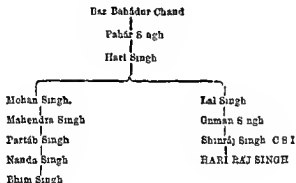


The settlement of the family in Káshipur dates from 1840, when a plot of land was granted by the Pande zamindárs, on which the present residence of the Rája was built since then the proprietary right in 18 or 20 villages in the pargana has been acquired

Raja Shiuráj Singh was succeeded on his death on 10th October, 1886, by his son, Hari Ráj Singh

Raja Hari Ráj Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class

*Pedigree*



### III.—RAJAS AND NAWABS BEARING TITLES GIVEN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

---

*Dehra Dún.*—RÁJA RANBHIR SINGH. Born 17th May, 1852.  
Residence, Dehra Dún.

This family are Sikh Brahmans. Ranbhir Singh is the son of Rájá Lal Singh, who was the last prime minister of Mahárája Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and was ordered to Dehra on the annexation of the Panjáb. Rájá Lal Singh behaved well during the mutiny of 1857-58. Ranbhir Singh enjoys a monthly allowance of Rs. 750 from the Government, and the title of Rájá was conferred upon him as a personal distinction by the Government of India (Notification No. 2528, Foreign Department—Political, dated the 15th September, 1875).

The Rájá owns five villages in Dehra Dún, paying a revenue of Rs. 746. He is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

*Meerut.*—NAWÁB SAYYID AHMAD SHÁH, of Sardhana. Born 1st January, 1835. Residence, Sardhana.

The family are Muswi or Mashadi Sayyids, descended from Hayat Ali Musa Raza, and originally resided at Paghman, 6 kos from Kábul. On account of services rendered to Alexandor Burnes in his Kábul Mission and subsequently to the English in their retreat from Kábul, they were expelled from Kabul and settled at Sardhana.

For services during the mutiny the title of Nawáb was conferred on Ján Fishan Khán, the head of the family. The Commissioner of Meerut reported as follows regarding him:—

“Sayyid Muhammad Ján Fishan, Khán Sahib, who already enjoys a life pension of Rs. 1,000 a month for saving the Kábul prisoners, took the Government side at once, and in a most decided

manner, on the mutiny occurring at Meerut. At the Commissioner's request he immediately raised a party of horse which has done good service, composed of his dependents and followers, and led by his relatives and himself. Ján Físban Khán went with General Wilson's force to the Hindan, and was present in both actions, and thence to Delhi. He remained with the head quarters camp before Delhi till the city was taken. His men were then employed in keeping order in Delhi. When all at Delhi was quiet he returned to his home at Sardhana, where, in the mean time, his followers left there had invariably assisted the Government officials."

The original letter regarding the conferment of a title on Jan Físban Khán ran as follows —

"In addition to the rewards already bestowed on this gentle man, it is recommended that the title of Nawáb, with a suitable *Alat* be bestowed upon him. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the eminent services of Jan Físban Khan render him deserving of this additional favour at the hands of Government. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to confer upon him the title of Nawab Bahádur, the usual *sanad* for which is herewith enclosed."

Nawáb Ján Físban Khán died in 1864, and his eldest surviving son, Muhammad Ali Sháh, was recognised by the other sons as the head of the family, and received the title of Nawab.

Muhammad Ali Sháh died in 1874, leaving male issue, but was succeeded by his eldest surviving brother, Sayyid Ali Sháh, to whom the pension was paid as representative of the family. The title of Nawab was conferred on Sayyid Ali Sháh as a personal distinction (*vide* No 1422P, Foreign Department, dated 13th June, 1876).

Sayyid Ali Sháh died in 1880, and was succeeded by his brother, Sayyid Ahmad Sháh, to whom the title was continued for life (Notification No 1180G, dated 6th November, 1882).

The family have estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 39,000 per annum, in Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar.

**NAWÁB AHMAD-ULLAH KHÁN.** Born 16th December, 1827. Residence, Meerut.

This family claims descent from Nawáb Dádan Khán, a Governor of the Panjáb. One of the most illustrious ancestors of the family was Nawáb Muhammad Khán, who, on account of his loyal services, received the title of "Khyrandesh Khán" from the Emperor Alamgir, and his descendants were known by similar titles. Nawáb Ahmad-ullah Khán served Government as a Patrol in the Customs Department for 28 years. In 1877, his appointment coming under reduction, he retired on a pension of Rs. 169 per mensem. During the mutiny he received a bullet wound in the forehead and was twice robbed of his personal property by the rebels: he carried out satisfactorily the work entrusted to him. He is Vice-President of the Meerut Municipal and District Boards, and is conspicuous among his fellow-citizens for the great interest he displays in all matters concerning their advancement. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class. He was granted the title of Nawáb, as a personal distinction, by Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 6861., dated the 26th February, 1885.

The Nawáb owns several houses in the Meerut City, and shares in a few villages paying a revenue of Rs. 621. His net annual income is about Rs. 8,000.

*Bulandshahr.*—**NAWÁB MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA SIR MUHAMMAD FAIZ ALI KHÁN, KHÁN BAHÁDUR, K.C.S.I.,** of Pahásu. Born 16th August, 1821: has issue, Muhammad Fayáz Ali Khán, aged about 34. Residence, Pahásu.

The ancestors of this Lálkhani family were Badgujars, who settled in the Bulandshahr district about 1185. Partab Singh, their leader, who was invited by Prithiráj, the Chauhán ruler of

Delhi to assist him against the Chandels, settled subsequently at Pahásu, where he rapidly acquired great power, after marrying a daughter of the *Dor Rája* of Kol, with whom he received a dowry of 150 villages. Eleventh in descent from Partap Singh came Lal Singh, who was a great favourite of the Emperor Akbar, and received from him the name of Lal Khán. Hence this branch of the family is known by the name Lalkhán. Salivahan, a son of Lal Khán, received from Sháh Jahán in 1649 proprietary rights in 64 villages around Pahásu, which was formed into a pargana known as Salivahanpur. During the reign of Aurangzeb the family became Musalmáns, and in 1774 Sháh Alam granted to Nahar Ali Khán the taluqa of Pitampur. During the Mahratta occupation Nahar Ali Khán opposed General Perron, and his estates were confiscated and conferred upon his nephew, Dundi Khan. Both of these men opposed the British in 1803, and their estates were confiscated. Dundi Khán was, however, pardoned, and his son, Ranmast Khán, was confirmed in his possessions. Ranmast, however, again rebelled and his estates were conferred upon Mardan Ali Khán, a nephew of Nahar Ali Khán, who had sided with the British. Nahar Ali Khán had previously conferred upon Mardan Ali Khán the village of Chitari.

Mardan Ali Khán extended his property by judicious purchases, and on his death left to his five sons about 124 villages in Bulandshahr and 60 in Muttra and Aligarh. The widow of one son took the majority of the villages in the Muttra district, and the remaining four sons founded the Danpur, Dharmpur, Pahásu, and Chhatari estates. The Pahásu estate was founded by Murad Ali Khán, son of Mardan Ali Khán, who was admitted in 1851 to the proprietary settlement of Pahásu.

He was succeeded by his four sons, who partitioned the estate. Of these one is Sir Faiz Ali Khán.

During the mutiny Sir Faiz Ali Khán behaved with conspicuous loyalty. The *Magistrate's report* is as follows —

“At the commencement of the outbreak Indarjit, Thakur, of Khara, raised the standard of revolt and collected a great number

of malecontents about him. Murad Ali attacked and captured him and sent him in to Aligarh, where he was to have been hanged; but the evening on which his execution was to have taken place the troops at that station mutinied, the authorities had to flee, and Indarjit escaped, but died shortly after of fever, to which disease Murad Ali himself has since fallen victim; he has left some sons, the eldest of whom, Faiz Ali Khán, is the Paymaster and Commander-in-Chief of the Jaipur forces. This man has behaved very well, and succeeded in rescuing the families of European Government officials belonging to the Customs Department in Gurgaon. He also rendered himself very useful to Messrs. Harvey and Money of the Civil Service, when they were in great straits from the mutiny of the Bharatpur troops, with whom they were deputed. On the death of his father he came to his home on leave, and brought with him a number of troops, whom he at once placed at the Magistrate's disposal, and who have been found most useful in guarding the gháts. He has also supplied men to assist in guarding the jail."

Sir Faiz Ali was rewarded for his services in the mutiny with villages assessed at Rs. 4,000 per annum, of which one-fourth of the revenue was remitted for life. He also received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000, and the personal title of Khán Bahádur (Notification No. 5656, dated 16th September, 1859).

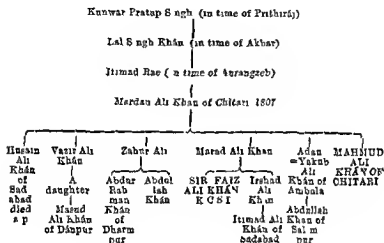
The titles of Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-daula were conferred by Notification No. 1619, dated 9th September, 1870, upon Faiz Ali Khán as a personal distinction. By sanad dated 12th January, 1881, these titles were made hereditary.

The Nawáb was created in 1876 a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He has been employed as minister to His Highness the Mahárája of Jaipur, and also as Superintendent of the Kota State. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

The estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 47,994, lie in Mainpuri, Aligarh, and Muttra. The Nawáb also possesses

revenue free lands in Bulandshahr and a *jágir* in Jaipur yielding Rs 17,000 Pahasu, formerly assessed at Rs 4 100, was redeemed by the Nawáb on payment of Rs 1,40 000

### *Pedigree*



NAWÁB MUHAMMAD MAHMUD ALI KHÁN, KHÁN BAHÁDUR, of Chitauri Born 9th October, 1826 Residence Chitauri

The Nawáb belongs to the same family as Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán, of Pahasu (*Vide* pages 87—90)

He is the son of Mardan Ali Khán, and received a large estate from his father, to which Malagarh, with a *khilat* of Rs 1,000, was added for services during the mutiny many villages also were purchased, making over 42 villages in Bulandshahr alone In the Aligarh district as well the family possess large estates in parganas Koul, Marthal, Khair, and Háthras A total revenue of Rs 92,078 is paid

The title of Nawáb was conferred on Muhammad Ali Khán as a personal distinction for life at the Assemblage held at Delhi

on the 1st January, 1877, in honor of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty (Notification No. 21D.C.P., dated the 1st January, 1877). He had already received the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction for loyalty and good services during the rebellion (Notification No. 5656, dated 16th September, 1859.)

*Agra.*—RÁJA LACHMAN SINGH. Born 19th October, 1826. Residence, Bulandshahr.

The family are Rájputs of the Jadon tribe. The Rája's forefathers were residents of the town of Karemna in Rájputána. About 130 years ago, when the Rao of Macheri (Alwar) and the Rája of Bharatpur were at war, Karemna became the bone of contention. Lachman Singh's great-grandfather, Kalyán Singh, cast in his lot with Bharatpur. The Rao in a night raid burnt the town and massacred the inhabitants. The Bharatpur Chief, however, gave the refugees protection. The Rája's grandfather's eldest brother was a few years afterwards appointed *Fotchdár* of pargana Ruphas by the Rája of Bharatpur. The former *Fotchdár* poisoned him, and the Rája's grandfather, then a minor, left Bharatpur and took service in Seindin's army. He died at Aligarh a few months before the assault of that fort by the British. His sons took up their residence at Agra, where they purchased proprietary shares in three villages close to the city.

The present Rája entered the service of Government as Translator in the North-Western Provinces Secretariat Office in 1847. For his services in the cause of education and during the mutiny he was promoted to a Deputy Collectorship. A *khilat* of Rs. 2,000 was also conferred on him, besides the proprietary title to a patch of muáfi land in the village of Ghatwásin in the Agra district. The Rája has devoted his leisure to the translation of various official works, and to the compilation of the Statistical Memoir of the Bulandshahr district. He owns five villages and shares in 16 others, paying a revenue of Rs. 7,729.



The title of Rájá was conferred on Lachman Singh as a personal distinction for life at the Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877, in honour of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty (Notification No 11D C P, dated the 1st January, 1877)

*Aligarh* —RÁJA HAR NARÁYAN SINGH, of Hathras Born 7th December, 1864 Residence, Brindaban, Muttra

The following account of the family is based on a note by Mr F S Growse —

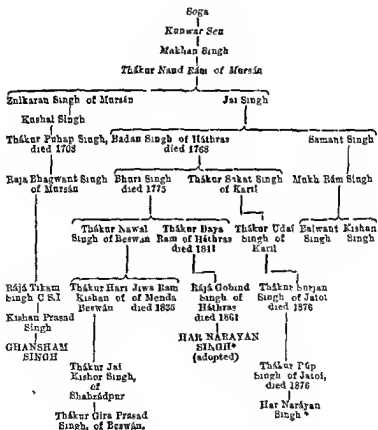
About the year 1600 a Ját, by name Makhan, came from Rajputana and settled in the neighbourhood of Mursan His great-grandson, Thakur Nand Ram, died in 1696, leaving 14 sons, of whom it is necessary to mention two only, viz, Zulkaran Singh and Jai Singh The great grandson of the former was Raja Bhagwant Singh, who held the fort of Mursan when the district came under British rule in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Tikam Singh, CSI The great grandson of the latter, viz, of Jai Singh, was Thakur Daya Ram, who established himself as an independent chief in his stronghold of Hathras Daya Rám and Bhagwant Singh had from the beginning shown a refractory spirit in the payment of Government revenue The climax of Daya Rám's recusancy was his refusal to surrender four men charged with murder A force was despatched under Major General Marshall against Daya Rám and his ally, Bhagwant Singh The fort of Hathras, said to be one of the strongest in the country, was invested on the 21st February, 1817, and on the 1st March following fire was opened on the fort from forty-five mortars and three breaching batteries of heavy guns At the close of the day a magazine in the fort exploded and caused such damage that Daya Rám abandoned the place in the night, and it was forthwith dismantled, as well as the neighbouring fort of Mursán Daya Rám's property was confiscated, but he was allowed a pension of Rs 1,000 a month for his personal maintenance

On his death in 1811 he was succeeded by his son, Thákur Gobind Singh, who, at the time of the mutiny in 1857, held only a portion of one village, Shálgarh, and that merely in mortgage. He identified himself in every way thoroughly with the cause of the British Government, and by his family influence and his own energetic action was able to render such exceedingly valuable service that on the suppression of the disturbances he not only received the sum of Rs. 50,000 in cash as compensation for losses sustained at the hands of the rebel leader, Nasim-ullah at Koil, and by the plunder of his dwelling-house with all his ancestral heirlooms at Brindaban, but he was further rewarded by the grant of a landed estate and the title of Rájá, the *sanad*, signed by Lord Canning, being dated the 25th of June, 1858. He married Ráni Sahib Kunwar, a daughter of Chaudhri Charam Singh, and sister of Chaudhri Ratan Singh, maternal uncle of Mahárája Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur. At the time of her husband's decease in 1861 she had by him an infant son, who, however, died very soon after the father. As this event had been anticipated, the Rájá had authorised the Ráni to adopt a son, and she elected for the purpose Har Narayn Singh (the present Rájá), the son of Thákur Rúp Singh of Jatoi, and a descendant, like the Rájá, of Thákur Nand Rám's son, Jai Singh. The adoption was opposed by Kesri Singh, the son of Nek Rám, who was the illegitimate offspring of Thákur Daya Rám. But the claim that he advanced on behalf of his own sons, Sher Singh and Balwant Singh, was rejected by the Judge of Agra in his order, dated November, 1872, and his view of the case was afterwards upheld by the High Court on appeal. At the Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877, in honor of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty, Rájá Gobind Singh's title was formally continued to Har Naráyan Singh as a personal distinction for life (Notification No. 11D.C.P., dated the 1st January, 1877).

The estates consist—1st, of the *zamíndári* of the township of Koil and some shops and gardens at Háthras, in the Aligarh district, valued at Rs. 30,000; 2ndly, of eight confiscated Gujar

villages in the Chhāta and Kosi parganas of the Muttra district, now assessed at over Rs 10,000, and 3rdly, five villages in the Bulandshahr district, assessed at Rs 7,000. Rāja Har Narayan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

### Pedigree



*Etah.*—RÁJA SHANKAR SINGH, BAHÁDUR, of Bilráam. Born 1843. Residence, Bilráam, Etah.

This family are Kayasths. During the mutiny Rájá Dilsukh Rao did good service to Government, in acknowledgment of which confiscated villages, assessed at Rs. 15,000 revenue, were bestowed upon him, and he also received the title of Rájá Bahádur and a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000. The *sanad* bestowing the title is dated 20th May, 1859. Under the orders of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 108G.P., dated 4th May, 1880, the title of Rájá Bahádur enjoyed by the deceased has been continued to his son, Shankar Singh.

The family now possesses 31 villages in parganas Etah Sakit, Marchra, Bilráam, Azamnagar, and Nidhpur. These estates pay a Government revenue of Rs. 27,294.

The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, and has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

*Bijnor.*—RÁJA SHIAM SINGH, of Tájpur. Born 18th June, 1857. Residence, Tájpur.

This family are Taga Brahmans, a tribe found exclusively in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, and Moradabad, the cluster of adjoining districts forming the extreme north-west of the North-Western Provinces. The first known ancestor of the family was Balráam Singh, who acquired the estate of Azimpur, in pargana Bashta, and settled upon it. He and his son, Rám Kishan, added to the property, and the latter bought the estate of Tájpur, where he fixed his residence. His son, Kidha Singh, further extended the family estates, and having rendered valuable services to the British Government on the first occupation of the province, received the estate of Gopalpur in recognition of his services. The next successor, Jiraj Singh, died young, and was succeeded by his son, Partáb Singh. During the mutiny Partáb Singh's conduct was eminently loyal. The Collector of Bijnor reports as follows :—

"After the news of the Meerut outbreak, Partab Singh paid into the treasury Rs 16 500 of revenue on account of the May instalment. On my calling for men and sawárs he sent me well accoutred and efficient men, who behaved extremely well. After our departure he stoutly refused to pay revenue to the rebel Nawáh of Najibabad, requiring him to produce his authority for collecting it, and when the Chaudhris of Sherkot had been dispossessed by the rebels he and the other principal Hindus attacked and turned them out.

"After Muhammad Khán had been driven out of Blynor, Partab Singh raised a number of men for the protection of that place and the restoration of British authority. When funds were urgently required at Naini Tal in August, Chaudhri Partab Singh collected Rs 5 000, of which he subscribed Rs 1,500 himself, and despatched this sum to the Commissioner, his own retainers conveying it."

In various other ways Partab Singh showed his loyalty and zeal. In reward he was invested with the title of Rájá, and the Governor General granted him the estate of Tájpur revenue-free for his own life, and on half revenue for the next life, together with confiscated villeges assessed at Rs 2,500, and a *khilat* of Rs 10,000. Partab Singh died in 1873, and the title of Rájá Bahadur was conferred upon his eldest son Kunwar Jagat Singh, as a personal distinction, by Notification No 2913P, dated the 23rd December, 1873.

Raja Jagat Singh died on the 11th June, 1885. The title of Raja was conferred on the 7th December, 1888 (Notification No 4770I), as a personal distinction, on his brother, Shiam Singh, who has been most energetic in the promotion of agricultural improvements.

The estates, of which the present Rájá owns one-third, pay a Government revenue of Rs 82,759, and lie in parganas Dhám pur, Seohára, Nihtaur, Chándpur, Barpur, Bashta, Nagina, Barhapura, Afzalgarh, Dáránagar, and Akharahad.

The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class.

*Moradabad.*—RÁJA JAI KISHAN DÁS, BAHÁDUR, C.S.I. Born 24th Novembor, 1832. Residence, Moradabad.

This family are Chaube Bráhmans. Rája Jai Kishan Dás is the brother of Chaube Ghanshám Dás, who, after having served Government as a Tahsildár in Hátaras and Koil, retired before 1857, having become paralytic and blind. On the outbreak of the mutiny, Ghanshám Dás, despite his infirmities, exerted himself and incited his people to assist the Government and rendered valuable aid. He was surprised and slain by the rebels at Kás-ganj, where he had stationed himself for the purpose of watching the gháts of the Ganges. His two brothers, Jai Kishan Dás and Mohan Lal, had loyally supported him, and were both rewarded. The former obtained his present title, a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000, and lands assessed at Rs. 10,000, with partial remissions of revenue for his own life and that of his immediate successor. The family is said to have come from Muttra in the reign of Ala-ud-din Ghorí. Their ancestors killed the Kázi of that place and fled into what is now called the Etah district, where a branch of them is believed to be settled still. Rája Jai Kishan Dás is at present Deputy Collector at Bareilly. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

The title of Rája was conferred, as a personal distinction, on Jai Kishan Dás for services rendered during the rebellion. (Notification No. 150, dated 18th January, 1860.)

RÁJA KISHAN KUMAR, of Sahaspur. Born 25th December, 1848. Heir, his son, Kunwar Ráj Kumar, aged 13 years. Residence, Sahaspur.

The founder of this Khattri family is said to have come from the Panjáb and settled in Moradabad in the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, by whom the title of Rai was conferred on him. On the cession of Rohilkhand, Rai Atma Rám, great-grandfather of Rája Kishan Kumar, was *chakladár* of Bijnor: and subsequently he entered the service of the British Government.

Raj Pardaman Kishan, father of Rájá Kishan Kumar, behaved loyally during the disturbances of 1857-58, assisting the English officers who had taken refuge at Naini Tal by sending them money and information. In consideration of these services he was rewarded by a grant of estates paying Rs 4,000 land revenue.

Rájá Kishan Kumar is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class. He received a medal at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and a *khilat* at the Darbar held at Agra by the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner on the 10th February, 1879. The title of Rájá was granted as a personal distinction, by Notification No 160G P, dated 24th May, 1882.

Rájá Kishan Kumar owns in whole and part 181 villages in the Bijnor, Moradabad, Budann and Tarai districts, assessed to a revenue of Rs 55,000. With the exception of shares in 19 villages which have been acquired by purchase, all the property is hereditary.

*Bareilly* — RAJA SHAMA CHARAN MISHR. Born 14th June, 1861. Heir, his cousin MISHR HARCHARAN LAL born 29th October, 1867. Residence, Bareilly.

This family are Kenanjiya Bráhmans. The title of Rájá and an estate paying a Government revenue of Rs 15,000 were granted to the present Rájá's grandfather, MISHR BAIJNATH, an influential and wealthy banker of Bareilly, for services rendered to the State during the mutiny of 1857. MISHR BAIJNATH died in 1867 at Bareilly, and in reporting this event to the Government, the Commissioner of the Division wrote as follows —

“Rájá MISHR BAIJNATH was a loyal and faithful subject of the British Government, and his name is widely known throughout the North Western Provinces in connection with his noble conduct during the disturbances of 1857-58, when he exposed himself to much suffering and hardship by his determined opposition to the rebel authorities, his steadfast faith in the ultimate restoration of the British power, and his persistent efforts to send relief and

assistance to all of our countrymen who were in danger during that period."

The *sanad* ran as follows:—

*"Sanad granted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, conferring the title of Rájá and certain mudáfi villages on Rao Misr Baijnáth, Sahúkar of Barkilly,—dated Fort William, the 19th April, 1861.*

"Whereas in consideration of the pecuniary aid rendered by you to Mr. Edwards and others, the protection afforded by you to European ladies and children at the risk of your life, and other eminent services performed by you during the disturbances, the title of Rao was granted to you by the British Government. Now, as a mark of further approbation, the title of Rájá, together with a jágir of twenty-one villages (specified in a separate paper), yielding an annual income of Rs. 15,037, is bestowed on you in substitution of the lands already granted for your loyal conduct in the mutiny by letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division, No. 1149, dated 8th December, 1858. This grant is conferred in perpetuity for the support of the dignity of the person who may hold the position of head in your family and the title of Rájá. The present *sanad* is issued with the condition that the right of inheritance of the estate and of succession to the title is limited to your male lineal descendants; that no alienation is made of any part of the grant; and that the income from the estate is not diverted from the real purpose, *viz.*, the maintenance of the dignity of the title of Rájá. The jágir will be continued to your heirs for so long as they bear a good character and behave well."

On the death of Rájá Misr Baijnáth, the continuance of the title to his grandson, Kalka Parshad, was sanctioned in letter No. 1259 from Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 19th December, 1867, and on the death of Rájá Kalka Parshad, his son, Shama Charan Misr, the present Rájá, succeeded under G. O. No.  $\frac{162}{1V-98}$ , dated 20th August, 1884.



The estates paying a Government revenue of Rs 3575, lie in parganas Karor, Bisalpur, Newáhganj, Aonla, and Baheri

*Allahabad*—RÁJA BANSPAT SINGH, of Barah Born 1834 Residence, Barah

This family are Baghel Rájputs, and claim to be descended from Bagheshdeo of Gujrat The Rewah Raja and Barah Rája are of the same family Banspat Singh succeeded his father, Chhatrpat Singh, in 1854 The title was granted, as a personal distinction, for services rendered by Banspat Singh during the mutiny (Foreign Department No 4867, dated 30th November, 1858) The Rája supported the police, escorted the revenue collections and proceeded in December, 1857, with 1,000 men to rid pargana Khairagarh of a formidable band of rebels who had gathered there

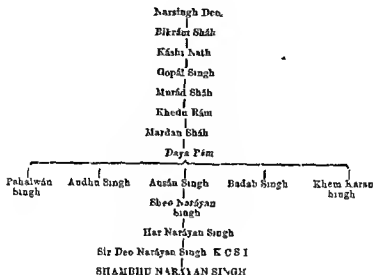
The estates lie in parganas Barah and Arail district Allahabad, and pay a Government revenue of Rs 73,000

*Benares*—RÁJA SHAMBHU NARÁYAN SINGH, of Sayyidpur Bhitari Born 1839 Residence, Benares

This family are Bhaunhár Brahmans clan Gautam, of the same family as the Maháraya of Benares Their ancestor, Mardan Sahai, was Talúqdár of Auradpur in the year 1704 His son, Daya Rám, succeeded to the property and acquired other landed property In 1736, when Balwant Singh succeeded to the Benares ráj, Babu Ausán Singh, son of Babu Daya Rám, was appointed his principal officer In 1767 Chet Singh became Rája, and shortly afterwards Báhu Ausan Singh, having mortally offended the Rája by declining to eat with him on account of his illegitimacy, was obliged to flee for his life and seek protection from the Government At the recommendation of Lord Hastings, Bábu Ausan Singh received from Raja Chet Singh pargana Sayyidpur Bhitari as a *muáfi*, and the family is thenceforward known as *rais* (noble) of Sayyidpur Bhitari In the battle of 1781, between the Government and Rája Chet Singh, Bábu Ausán

Singh sided with the former, and after the escape of the Rájá he was entrusted with the management of the Benares estates on the part of the Government. Bábu Ausín Singh died in 1800, and his eldest son, Bábu Sheo Naráyan Singh, received from the Governor-General a *khilat* of investiture. In the disturbances of 1811 Bábu Sheo Naráyan Singh rendered good service and received another *khilat*. In 1828 the jágír of Sayyidpur Bhitari was resumed under Regulation II of 1819. In 1830 Bábu Sheo Naráyan Singh died, and his eldest son, Bábu Har Naráyan Singh, succeeded to the property. Under Government orders, dated 29th June, 1830, 14th February, 1831, and 19th October, 1837, one-fourth of the net collections of pargana Sayyidpur Bhitari was assigned as a pension in lieu of the jágír. The total amount of the annual pension secured to the ex-jágírdár by this arrangement was Rs. 36,322. The settlement was declared perpetual by order of the Governor-General in 1839.

Bábu Har Naráyan Singh died in May, 1846, and his eldest son, Deo Naráyan Singh, received the *khilat* of investiture on the 11th of August, 1846. He obtained a *khilat* and the title of Rao Bahádur for services rendered in the disturbances of 1853. In the mutiny he rendered good service by succouring the missionary fugitives and placing all his resources at the disposal of the authorities. He was rewarded with the title of Rájá, a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000, and a further perpetual and heritable grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum from the revenues of Sayyidpur Bhitari. In the Darbár held at Agra in 1866 Rájá Deo Naráyan Singh was honored with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He died on the 28th of August, 1870, and his son, Shambhu Naráyan Singh, received from Government on the 13th of January, 1871, a *khilat* and the title of Rájá as a personal distinction in recognition of the high character and eminent services of his father (Notification No. 79P., dated 13th January, 1871). The Rájá possesses estates in the Benares, Gházipur, and Jaunpur districts, upon which he pays a revenue of Rs. 37,000 to Government. He has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

*Pedigree*

**RÁJA SIVA PRASÁD, C S I** Born 1823 Heir, his son Kunwar Suchet Prasad, aged about 33 Residence, Benares

The Raja, Oswal Baisya by caste, is descended from the same family as Jagat Seth of Murshidabad. The Raja's grandfather, Dal Chand, on his two cousins being killed by the Nawab of Murshidabad, fled to Benares under the protection of the British Government. Dal Chand's son was Uttam Chand, and his grandson is Rája Siva Prasád. The Raja possesses nine villages, paying a revenue of Rs 4,005, in pargana Dehat Amanat of the Benares district, and some waste land in the Gorakhpur district. He was for many years an Inspector of Schools, and is a distinguished author. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

In 1874 he received the title of Rája.

"No 710P, Foreign Department (Political),—dated Fort William, the 20th March, 1874 --In recognition of the services

rendered to Government by Bábu Siva Prasáda, C.S.I., Inspector of Schools in the Benares Circle, North-Western Provinces, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer upon him the title of 'Rája' as a personal distinction."

The Rája was for some time a member of the Legislative Council of India.

The title was declared hereditary by Foreign Department Notification No. 8141., dated 16th February, 1887.

*Jhánsi.*—RÁJA ATMARÁM BANA, BAHÁDUR, of Gursarai. Born 1831. Residence, Gursarai, pargana Garotha.

The Rája is a Dakhani Pandit (Maharashtra Bráhman), whose family settled in Gursarai under the Peshwa. Kesho Rae Dinkar, father of the present Rája, was the second son of Dinkar Rao Ana, who was sent from Pána, after the death of Gobind Rao Bundela (Subahdár of Jalaun), to manage the Jalaun district and other territories belonging to the Peshwa in Bundelkhand, and to whom the Gursarai estate was given in jágir. On the demise of Gobind Rao, the adopted son of Lachmi Bai, the widow of Bala Rao, without heirs, in 1841, Rája Koshe Rao Dinkar claimed to be allowed to succeed to the Jalaun estate; but his claims were not admitted. He, however, held the Gursarai estate, consisting of sixty-three villages, at a quit-rent of Rs. 22,500 a year. The following account, given by the Commissioner of Jhánsi, shows the services which the late Rája rendered to Government during the mutiny :—

"In June, 1857, a few days after the outbreak at Jhánsi, the Jalaun district also became somewhat unsettled. On the 10th, two sons of the Gursarai Chief, who had offered the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Brown, aid, arrived at Jalaun with several hundred men and some guns, and on the same day Captain Brown also proceeded to that place, and having met the sons and assured himself of their good intentions, addressed a letter to the Gursarai Chief, Kesho Rao, requesting him to afford every

assistance in preserving order in the district. On the 11th or 12th June, Captain Brown abandoned the district and proceeded to Agra. The control over the district remained with the Gursarai Chief, in which, on the 6th July, 1857, he was confirmed by the Commissioner of Jhabalpur, subject to the approval of Government.

"The Chief carried on the administration of the district with the exception of Kachhwagarh and pergana Duboh up to the end of October, 1857 when he was expelled by the Gwahor mutineers, and the Tai Bai's son was placed by them on the *gaddi*.

'During the time the Chief held the Jalaun district, he employed under him his five sons, giving the eldest, Sheorám Tantia, the Kálpi pargana, and the rest other tracts to look after.

"On the arrival of the Gwahor mutineers at Jalaun in October, 1857, they seized the Chief and his four younger sons (Sheoram Tantia was absent at Kálpi), plundered them of every thing they had and actually hung up the old man and his sons with ropes to beams and severely flogged all of them, after this they carried them prisoners to Kálpi where they kept them for a couple of months and then released them keeping however, the youngest son as a hostage. On being released, the Chief and his sons retired to Gursarai.

"On the arrival of Sir Hugh Rose's force before Jhānsi, Rao Kesho Rao at once entered into communication with us. After the fall of Jhānsi a small column under Colonel Orr was detached against the rebels between the Dhasan and Betwa. To this force the Gursarai Chief joined a body of men with two guns under his sons, Sitaram Nana and Jairam Dāda, they were of great assistance to Colonel Orr in procuring supplies and intelligence, and accompanied him in May, 1858, at the battle of Kunch. On the advance of Sir Hugh Rose against Kálpi Jairām Dāda held Kunch for us with 500 Gursarai men and two guns, the other sons, Atmaram Bāba, Sitaram Nāna, and Balkishn Bhau by their father's orders, accompanied our force to Kálpi, and exerted

themselves in procuring supplies for numerous followers of the camp. After the fall of Kálpi, Atmarám Bába with 100 Gursarai men and one gun garrisoned Jalaun; he afterwards accompanied Sir Hugh Rose's force to Gwalior, and received from that officer a complimentary certificate. Another son accompanied me with Colonel Orr's force against the rebels, and also rendered assistance.

"On account of the *coup d'état* at Gwalior, the whole of the Jhānsi Division fell into great disorder in June, 1858, and continued so till about October. During this time the Gursarai Chief was of great service to us. The military at Kálpi would not move out from that place, but the Gursarai Chief's men held for us Jalaun and Kunch until driven out by very superior numbers, suffering much loss.

"Between the Dhasan and Betwa in the Jhānsi district and to the east of the Dhasan in Hamirpur the whole country was up, and the Gursarai Chief alone held out in his fort at Gursarai; at one time he was in considerable danger, and was ultimately relieved by the advance of Colonel Liddell's force across the Betwa in August, 1858. During the time I was with Colonel Liddell's force in that part of the country the Chief had always, acting in concert with us, a body of cavalry and infantry and guns under one of his sons, Atmarám, Jairám Dáda, or Sitarám Nána, and up to the present time, whenever Barjor Singh and Kshatra Singh, or other rebels threaten that part of the country, the Chief has invariably a party out after them under one or other of his sons, and co-operating with the military police. While I now write he has a party out after Barjor Singh.

"The names of the Chief's sons who have behaved well are Jairám Dáda, Atmarám Bába, Sitarám Nána, and Balkishn Bhau."

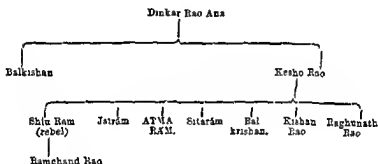
The title of Rájá Bahádur was conferred on Kesho Rao for services rendered in the mutiny (Government of India's No. 524, dated 3rd December, 1859), together with a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000, arrears of revenue to the amount of Rs. 33,750 being at the same time remitted.

Rája Kesho Rao died on the 25th October, 1880, and was succeeded as head of the family by his third son, Atmarám, the quit-rent of the estate being raised at the same time to Rs. 25,000.

The late Rája was an Honorary Magistrate with civil and revenue powers, and had a limited jurisdiction in his own estates. The powers have been withdrawn from the present Rája.

The title was continued to the present holder for life by Foreign Department letter No. 5931, dated 2nd September, 1882.

### *Pedigree*



**RÁJA SARDÁR SINGH, BARÁDAR, of Katehra** Born 1858

The family are Bundels Thakurs, being descended from a common ancestor with the Mahárája of Orchha's family, and the jágir was originally granted to an ancestor of the present Chief as a maintenance. Raja Sardar Singh is the nephew of Senapat Singh, who rendered good services in the mutiny. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi reported of Senapat Singh as follows —

"On my arrival at Jhansi with the forces under Sir Hugh Rose, Rao Senapat at once came in and joined me, since which time he has never ceased using his influence as a Bundela Chief to quiet the country and induce other Chiefs to lay down

their arms. When lately out in the Man Ránipur direction, Rao Senapat gave me the greatest assistance, and afforded me much local information. He is a sincero well-wisher of Government.

“The villages of Katchra, Dharpura, Ratosa, Kharka, Ghurat, and Barua are at present held rent-free by Rao Senapat for life, and his son, if he has one, is to enjoy the same privilege for his life. He has no son or daughter. He enjoys a pension for life of Rs. 250.

“For these services Senapat Singh received the title of Rája Bahádur, a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000, and certain villages revenuo-free. The estate was for some time under the managment of the Court of Wards.”

*From Government of India, Foreign Department, to Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 5870),—dated Fort William, the 26th September, 1859.*

“In reply to your letter, dated 7th instant, No. 1222, recommending certain rewards for Rao Senapat, the jágirdár of Katchra, in Jhánsi, during the rebellion, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on the Rao the title of Rája Bahádur, with succession to the son whom in default of natural male issue, he may adopt, and to sanction the grant of a suitable *khilat* of investiture.

“2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to sanction the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor that the five other villages noted on the margin which are held by the Rao rent-free for life, be continued for one generation beyond his own life on the same terms, and at half rates for a generation beyond that.”

Dharpura.	}	Kharka.
Ratosa.		Ghurat.
Barua.		

Sardar Singh was succeeded by Ranmast Singh, who died on 10th April, 1877.

With the sanction of the Supreme Government, Balwant Singh, a member of the late Rája's family, was selected to succeed Ranmast Singh; but as his nomination to the title and



estates was not accepted by the male members of the family, the whole question as to appointing a successor had to be carefully considered. During the Lieutenant Governor's tour through Jhānsi in December, 1879, the opportunity was taken of investigating the case thoroughly, and after due consideration, His Honor nominated Sardār Singh, son of Lachman Singh, and cousin to the late Rājā Ranmast Singh, as successor to the estate. This nomination was approved by the Government of India, and the personal title of Rājā Bahadur was conferred on Sardar Singh by Foreign Department Notification No 2951 P, dated 19th March, 1880. At the same time the privileges attaching to the five villages belonging to the estate were extended to another generation. It was also made a condition that Sardār Singh should continue to the members of the family the allowance at present drawn by each. The Rājā and his retainers have been exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Arms Act, other than those referring to cannon, &c.

The family residence is at Katehra in the Mau pargana, and the estates consist of five muñfi villages and three zamīndārī villages, paying a revenue of Rs 2,156

---

## PART II.

### NATIVE GENTLEMEN HOLDING THE TITLES OF MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, SHAMS-UL-ULAMA, RAI, RAO, SARDAR BAHADUR, AND KHAN BAHADUR.

---

#### I.—TITLES CONFERRED BY NATIVE GOVERNMENTS.

---

*Bulandshahr*.—RAO UMRAO SINGH, of Kachesar. Born April, 1835. Residence, Kachesar. Heir, his son, Girraj Singh, aged 12 years.

This Ját family belongs to the Dalál *gotra*, and was founded by four brothers, Bhual, Jagram, Jatmal, and Gurwa, who came from Mandoti in Hariana about 200 years ago. The first three settled in Chitsona, pargana Sayana, while Gurwa took possession of lands in pargana Chandausi. Bhual was succeeded by Manjhi Ram, who had two sons, Rai Singh and Chatar Singh, the latter of whom obtained considerable power. He had two sons, Magni Ram and Ramdhan Singh. Both of them joined the Játs of Bhartpur, but Najib-ud-daula secured their allegiance by granting them Kachesar in *jágír* with the title of Rao and the office of *chormár* or “destroyer of thieves” for the nine surrounding parganas.

Ramdhan succeeded to the estate in 1790, and obtained from Sháh Alam a perpetual lease of parganas Path, Sayana, Thana Farida, and talúqas Datiyana and Sayyidpur, at a yearly revenue of Rs. 40,000. This grant was confirmed by the British Government in 1803. Rao Ramdhan died in prison in Meerut in 1816, and on his death the grant was settled with the original proprietors, but the *jágír* of Kachesar was granted revenue-free in perpetuity to his son, Rao Fateh Singh, by Lord Moira in the same year.

Fateh Singh died in 1839 after amassing immense wealth and estates, and increasing his talúqa to an enormous extent. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Bahadur Singh, who added 26 villages to the estates. He expressed his intention of leaving his estates

equally to his son Gulab Singh, and a natural son, Amrao Singh. Gulab Singh resented this, and Rao Bahadur was found foully murdered in his house in 1847.

Gulab Singh, who succeeded, received estates assessed at Rs 7,083 for his services during the mutiny. He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his widow, Jaswant Kunwar, who again was succeeded by her daughter, Bhup Kunwar. Bhup Kunwar died without issue in 1861, and was succeeded by her husband, Khushal Singh, nephew and adopted son of the late rebel Rája Nahar Singh of Ballabgarh.

Amrao Singh had meanwhile been pressing his claims, and in 1868 a settlement was made by arbitration. Five sixteenths of the property were awarded to Partap Singh, a grandson of Uagui Ram, six sixteenths to Amrao Singh and the remainder to Khushal Singh. Amrao Singh subsequently gave one of his daughters in marriage to Khushal Singh.

Rao Amrao Singh owns 44 entire villages and shares in seven others in the Bulandshahr district. The property is all hereditary. The jama assessed on the villages is Rs 60,725.

*Etdwah* — **RAO JODHA SINGH**, of Kakhauda. Born in the year 1838. Residence, Kakhauda. Has issue, Lala Guman Singh, born 27th February, 1870.

The Rao is a member of an old Sengar family who settled in pargana Auraiya. The source of the title is not known. He owns five villages, paying a jama of Rs 1,620. The property is hereditary.

**RAO CHET SINGH**, of Bhikra. Born 15th April, 1851. Has issue, Lala Tej Singh, born 8th October, 1866. Residence, Bhikra.

The family are Sengar Rájputs, an offshoot from the house of Rura (page 40). The title has long been recognised. Its source is unknown. The estates, situated in the Bidhuna pargana,

comprise one entire village and shares in six others paying a jama of Rs. 1,600. The property is hereditary.

RAO UMRAO SINGH, BAHÁDUR, of Barhpura. Born 1839. Residence, Barhpura. Has issue, one son, Lala Himanehal Singh, born 20th February, 1867.

The family are Bhadauriyas and the Rao is the head of the clan in the Etáwah district. For the origin of the clan see notice of Rája of Bhadawar (page 20). The title of Rao was conferred by Prithiráj of Delhi. Rao Umrao Singh, Bahádur, is in straitened circumstances, and has no landed property.

*Bijnor.*—RAI DALCHAND, of Sahanpur. Born October, 1827. Residence, Sahanpur. Has issue, four sons, Partab Singh, Harbans Singh, Jagat Singh, and Bharat Singh.

Is the representative of a Ját family (Deswála class) of ancient origin, who came from Jhind in the middle of the sixteenth century. In the next generation the fortunes of the house were improved by its seion, Múchh Padarath, who laid the foundation of the town of Nagal on the banks of the Ganges, and acquired considerable influence. When Prince Salim came to the district in pursuit of game, Padarath won his favour: and on leaving the district, the Prince took Padarath to his father, Akbar's court, and there had conferred upon him a dress of honor, the title of Rai, and a tract of country comprising over 600 *samíndári* and *muáfi* villages stretching from Nagal to Barhapura. The family retained its full influence up to the death of Rai Tapráj Singh, grandfather of the present holder: it has since been in a state of decline. The estates now comprise 104 villages, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 47,604.

*Budaun.*—RAO BHUP SINGH. Born 1851. Residence, Bhanpur.

About 300 years ago Dalip Singh, Bois Thákur, came at the head of his tribe and took possession of the pargana of Kot

Salbahan Dshp Singh had two sons, Rao Singh and Karam Singh. The descendants of Rao Singh, one of whom was Baldeo Singh, father of Bhup Singh, have long borne the title of Rao. The father of the present incumbent received a commendatory *parkāna* for services during the mutiny, and a certificate of honor at the Imperial Assemblage in 1877. Rao Baldeo Singh held the position of Honorary Magistrate from 1872 to 1879.

Rao Bhup Singh is the owner of landed property paying an annual revenue of Rs. 2,500. His estates are however, much encumbered.

*Shahjahanpur*—RAO DAS SINGH of Nahil. Born 1842. Has issue Bechu Singh aged 30 years, Jagan Nath Singh, 21, and Sardar Singh, 14. Residence Nahil.

This Katehria family of Rájputs claims descent from Rao Hari Singh, who, in the sixteenth century, settled in Gola Raipur on the river Khanaut. Hari Singh's successors obtained possession of the whole of the old pargana of Gola and a *firmán* of the Emperor Sháh Jahán dated 1645, conferred the zamindari of it on Bikram Singh, one of his successors. The family subsequently removed from Gola Raipur to Nahil. About the middle of the seventeenth century a Gaur Thákur of Chandra Mahol in Oudh was called in to aid the Katehrias in their struggles with the Pathans. The Katehrias had no acknowledged head the last Rao Gopal Singh having fallen in an engagement leaving two infant sons and a widow. The Gaur's subsequently decided to remain, and the Katehrias soon found themselves completely supplanted. At the cession in 1802 only a few villages were still found in the possession of the Katehria Thákurs of Nahil (see notice of Rajs of Pawáyan, pages 51 to 53).

Rao Jent Singh, father of the present Rao, defended the town of Pawáyan when Maulvi Ahmad ullah Sháh besieged it in 1857. He also supplied provisions on the arrival of the British force in 1857, when the district was in a disordered state. He

died in 1884. The property, which is hereditary, comprises 10 villages in Sháhjahánpur and 19 in Bareilly. The annual Government demand is Rs. 13,300.

*Cawnpore.*—**RAO LÁL SINGH.** Born 1844. Heir, his son, Dharmraj Singh, aged 16 years. Residence, Sipai.

Rája Sheoraj Deo, the Chandel founder of the family, came in the year 1393 Sambat, from Kauauj to Shiurajpur in the Cawnpore district, and established his rule over the neighbouring country. He conferred on Sirghu Deo the title of Rao, and allowed him to settle in mauza Sipai. Ever since the Chandels of this house have been recognised as holding the title of Rao.

Rao Lál Singh has a small landed property paying a revenue of Rs. 177.

**RAO BISHUNATH SINGH.** Born 15th September, 1870. Residence, Salempur Mahera, pargana Rasúlabad.

The title of Rao is said to have been conferred on Raghubar Singh, Thákur, father of the present holder, by Rája Gyan Chand, and has long been recognised. The property is insignificant: such as it is, it is hereditary. Rao Bishunath Singh succeeded his father, Rao Raghubar Singh, on the 1st October, 1888.

**RAO MAKAT SINGH.** Born 1832. Has two grandsons, Lal Singh, born 28th June, 1869, and Sadan Singh, born 2nd April, 1874.

The title of Rao is said to have been conferred on the Thákur ancestors of the present holder by Rája Gyan Chand, and has long been recognised.

Rao Makat Singh does not own any landed property.

## RAI RÁM SINGH Born 1874

The present incumbent is a minor His ancestor, Gopal Rai, Thákur, obtained the title from Muhammad Sháh, Emperor of Delhi in consideration of services rendered in defeating the Raja of Bhírya together with a talúqa of 84 villages The descendants of Gopal Rai gradually lost their zamindári What remains is small and unproductive, consisting of a share in mauza Seontha Bhim Singh in pargana Akbarpur, and of mauza Kentra in pargana Bhognipur, assessed at Rs 200

The property is hereditary

*Banda* —SRIVANT RAO BALWANT RAO, of Karwi Born 1828 Has no issue but has adopted a son, Moreshwar Rao, born 17th August, 1872 Residence, Karwi

Balwant Rao, Maharashtra Bráhmaṇ, is the grandson by adoption of Venak Rao Venak Rao also left two sons by adoption, viz., Naráyan Rao and Madho Rao Both joined in the rebellion in 1857, and their estates were confiscated Naráyan Rao died a prisoner in Hazaribagh in 1860 Madho Rao was deported to Bareilly, and granted a pension of Rs 30,000 per annum (see page 160) Venak Rao, the paternal grandfather of Balwant Rao, was the son of Amrit Rao, the brother of the last Peshwa Bají Rao Amrit Rao received a pension of seven lakhs yearly from the British Government under the treaty made with him on the 14th August 1803 (*cide* No LXXII, Vol II, of Aitchison's Treaties) This grant was continued to Venak Rao, but ceased on his death

Balwant Rao was at Karwi during the rebellion of 1857, but took no part in the rising On the contrary, he gave every assistance to both the military and civil authorities

Balwant Rao owns five villages in the Banda and Fatchpur districts, paying a revenue of Rs 11348

*Hamírpur*.—RAO PANCHAM SINGH. Born 31st May, 1860. Has issue, Bhopal Singh, aged 8 months.

Partabju, a Bundela Thákur, is said to have founded the village of Swasa in pargana Panwári: and Rája Jagat Ráj, of Jaitpur, in reward for this service, granted him the village, free of revenue, and conferred on him the title of Rao. The family of Rao Partabju continue in possession of the village (now assessed to revenue) and title.

Rao Pancham Singh owns a share in mauza Swasa, pargana Panwári. The property is hereditary.

RAO AMAN SINGH. Born 14th August, 1876.

The traditional account is that Rája Chatarsal gave the village of Salaiyah in pargana Panwári in dowry to Sabha Singh, Panwar Thákur, to whom the Rája's daughter was married, and conferred on his son-in-law the title of Rao, which the family have ever since enjoyed. The village was held in farm by the present incumbent's grandfather, Rao Nawal Singh, and is now under direct management on account of the expiry of the term of farm.

*Allahabad*.—RAI RADHA MOHAN. Born 1850. Has issue, Dwarka Parshad, born 6th September, 1882, and Mata Parshad, born 19th June, 1886. Residence, Daraganj, Allahabad.

The title of Rai is said to have been conferred on Ishri Parshad, Kayasth, grandfather of the present holder, by Nawáb Asaf-ud-daula. It has long been enjoyed.

Rai Radha Mohan owns four villages in the Allahabad district, paying a jama of Rs. 1,210. The property is hereditary.

RAI GOKAL NARÁYAN *alias* CHOTU LAL. Born 1842. Has issue, three sons, Bábu Kosri Naráyan, Mahabir Naráyan, and Badri Naráyan.



The title of Rai was conferred on Lachmi Naráyan, Khattri, Darogah of the palaces of the Begam, by Nawáb Shuja ud daula, Dahádur, and is held by the present incumbent in, virtue of descent

Rai Gokal Naráyan owns five whole villages, and shares in 46 others, paying a revenue of Rs 14,000 Of the property, 52 villages are hereditary and 25 acquired by purchase

*Jaunpur* —RAI DAYA KISHAN Born 5th December, 1812 Heir, his son, Madan Makund, born 25th February, 1865 Residence, Jaunpur

Is the son of Rai Hingan Lal, Kayasth, formerly Tahsildár of Dehra Dún who had a jágir and the honorary title of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, conferred on him by despatch from the Hon ble Court of Directors, No 113, dated 4th August, 1858, for special services rendered to Government during the mutiny in the Jaunpur district

Rai Daya Kishan owns property consisting of 18 villages, paying a jama of Rs 2,245

*Gorakhpur* —RAI MADAN GOPAL, of Padrauna Born 1829 Heir, his cousin, Udit Naráyan, born November, 1854 Residence, Padrauna

This family of Kurmis claims descent from the celebrated Mayyura Misra by his fourth wife or concubine, thus connecting itself with the Majhauhi and Tamkuhi Rájás (pages 70 and 71) The Padrauna talúqa, coinciding roughly with the northern half of pargana Sidhua Jobna, originated in the grant of a few villages made to a dependent by the Rája of Majhauhi about 1750 During the trouble of the next 50 years it was rapidly extended after severe struggles with the Banjáras Part of the Padrauna talúqa was confiscated after the mutiny, and the family having lost large sums in litigation with the Rája of Bettia, were only saved from ruin by the industry and ability of Rai Isri

Partab. He himself behaved well in the mutiny, and was Honorary Magistrate for ten years till his death. He was succeeded by his son, Rai Madan Gopal, who has spent money largely in improving the present property, in charity, in building a temple, and repairing tanks.

The estate now consists of 179 entire villages, and shares in 73 villages in pargana Sidhwa-Johna, tahsíl Padrauna, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 44,377. Much of the present property has been acquired by purchase.

*Jhānsi.*—RAO UDIAJIT, of Kakarbai. Born 14th April, 1827. Heir, his son, Lachman Singh, aged 26 years. Residence, Kakarbai.

This Bundela Thákur is descended from Bharat Chand, grandson of Rájá Malkhan, of Ureha. The title of Rao is said have been conferred upon the grandfather of the present holder by the Mahárája of Panna. Arjun Singh, the father of Rao Udiajit, assisted in restoring order in the Garotha tahsíl towards the close of the mutiny. Rao Udiajit owns seven villages in the Jhānsi district. He pays a privileged revenue of Rs. 436 only.

*Jalaun.*—RAO SHEODARSHAN SINGH, of Gopalpura. Born 20th September, 1859. Residence, Gopalpura.

This is another branch of the Kachwáha clan from Sahor in Gwalior territory (see notice of Rájá of Rāmpura, page 77). Some hundred years ago this branch held 62 villages under Alam Rao, belonging to the same stock as that from which the Mahárája of Jaipur is descended. Rájá Nirpat Singh was the ancestor of the family. He left two sons, Raj Sháh, who became Rájá of Sahor, and Alam Rao, who was progenitor of the present Chief. The older son received the title of Rájá, and the younger that of Rao. The jágír obtained by conquest was much reduced by Scindia. The estate now consists of 12 revenue-free

## II—TITLES CONFERRED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT (HEREDITARY)

*Cannore*—**RAI INDAR NARÁYAN** Born 1850 Has issue, Brij Naráyan aged 13 years, and Ekbal Naráyan, aged 11 years  
Residence, Patkapur

This Kashmiri Bráhmaṇ is the son of the late Pandit Kishan Naráyan, who was Settlement Deputy Collector of Sangor during the mutiny in 1857 The following account given by the Deputy Commissioner of Sangor shows the services rendered by Pandit Kishan Narayan—

“On the commencement of the disturbances he made himself acquainted with many of the native officers of the native regiments, and used every means in his power to keep me acquainted with what was going on among the sepoye He also privately talked with all the respectable persons in the district, explaining to them the absurdity of the report that the Government wished to interfere with their religion On the mutiny breaking out here, and up to the present time Pandit Kishan Naráyan used his utmost energies, at night as well as day, in endeavouring to assuage the alarmed feelings of the natives, in gaining information of the rebels, and in assisting the Government by every means in his power He was the whole of the time under my immediate observation, and I can positively state that it would have been impossible for any European to have shown more devotion and anxiety for the welfare of the Government than Kishan Naráyan all through these trying times has done ’

In consideration of the above services, the title of Rái was conferred on Pandit Kishan Narayan, and he was also granted three villages

*Extract from the Governor General's sanad, dated 5th June, 1858*

“ \* \* \* His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to issue this *sanad* conferring on him (Pandit Kishan Naráyan) and his natural male descendants the title of Rái \* \* ’

On the death of his father, Pandit Indar Naráyan inherited the title and estate. The latter comprises seven whole villages and an eight-anna share in one village, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 8,953.

Rai Indar Naráyan is at present employed under Government as a Subordinate Judge.

*Jaunpur.*—SAIYID MUHAMMAD MOHSIN, KHÁN BAHÁDUR, ZULKADR. Born 1832. Heir, Saiyid Muhammad Ahsan, born 22nd August, 1869.

Is the eldest son of Muhammad Saiyid Nasir Ali Khán, Deputy Collector of Allahabad, who rendered loyal services to Government during the mutiny. Nasir Ali Khán separated himself from the rebels, and assisted the garrison in the Allahabad Fort by communicating information, furnishing supplies, and offering money. In recognition of these services he was granted the proprietary right in a village assessed at Rs. 2,000 and a *khilat*. Subsequently he was rewarded with confiscated estates paying a jama of Rs. 5,000. He was also, under Foreign Department letter No. 5206, dated 10th September, 1861, invested with the title of Khán Bahádur, the title being given in perpetuity to Nasir Ali Khán and the eldest heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten. As a further mark of favour he was similarly granted the complimentary form of address, "Zulkadr."

The Saiyid is at present employed as a Deputy Collector in these Provinces.

The estate consists of 23 villages, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 7,300. Four of the villages are hereditary; the others were granted to the father of the present holder for mutiny services.

## III—TITLES CONFERRED BY THE

[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
MAHARAJAPADITYAYA	Bapu Deva Sastri C I E	Maharashtra Brāhman	1st November 1891	Benares	
	Gangadhar Sastri	Ta'long Brāhman	16th June 1853	Ditto	
	Sudhakara Dube	Sarjupari Brāhman	6th March 1860	Ditto "	About 90 bighas of land in Benares

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 8121, dated 16th February, 1887.	M a h á m a h o- p á d h y á y a P a n- d it B a p n D e v a S a s t r i, C. I. E.	Bapn Deva Sastri's family was settled at Tonka on the Godavery in the Ahmedabad district, where they held a good position as bankers and men learned in Hindi theology. His father took him to Nagpur where he completed his studies; he was eventually appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College in 1842. In 1852 he received a reward of Rs. 2,000 from Government for a Hindi Treatise on Algebra. He is the author of works on Sanskrit literature and mathematics, and in 1869 he received a <i>khilat</i> of Rs. 1,000 and two shawls. He is a Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Fellow of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1878.
Ditto	... M a h á m a h o- p á d h y á y a P a n- d it G a n g a d h a r S a s t r i,	Gangadhar Sastri is the son of Pandit Uri Sinha Sastri, who was in the service of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. He was appointed an Assistant Professor in the Benares College in 1879. He is the author of several works in Sanskrit literature.
Ditto	... M a h á m a h o- p á d h y á y a P a n- d it S u d h a k a r a D a b e.	Sudhakara Dube's ancestors resided at Brahmapur in the Gorakhpur district; but one of the family removed to Benares, where he became the heir of an Upadhyaya Brahman. Sudhakara Dube was appointed librarian of the Sanskrit Department of the Benares College in 1883. He is the author of several works in Hindi and Sanskrit on mathematics and astronomy.

## III—TITLES CONFERRED BY THE

[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA	Bapu Deva Sastri C I E	Maharashtra Bráhmaṇ	1st November 1891	Benares	
	Gangadhar Sastri	Patilong Bráhmaṇ	16th June 1893	Ditto	
	Sudhakara Dube	Sanyasari Bráhmaṇ	6th March 1860	Ditto	About 90 bighas of land in Benares

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 8121., dated 16th February, 1887.	M a h á m a h o- p á d h y á y a P a n- d it B a p u D e v a S a s t r i, C. I. E.	Bapn Deva Sastri's family 'was settled at Tonka on the Godavery in the Ahmedabad district, where they held a good position as bankers and men learned in Hindi theology. His father took him to Nagpur where he completed his studies: he was eventually appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College in 1842. In 1852 he received a reward of Rs. 2,000 from Government for a Hindi Treatise on Algebra. He is the author of works on Sanskrit literature and mathematics, and in 1869 he received a <i>khilat</i> of Rs. 1,000 and two shawls. He is a Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Fellow of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1878.
Ditto	M a h á m a h o- p á d h y á y a P a n- d it G a n g a d h a r S a s t r i.	Gangadhar Sastri is the son of Pandit Uri Sinha Sastri, who was in the service of His Highness the Mahárāja of Benares. He was appointed an Assistant Professor in the Benares College in 1879. He is the author of several works in Sanskrit literature.
Ditto	M a h á m a h o- p á d h y á y a P a n- d it S u d h a k a r a D u b e.	Sudhakara Dube's ancestors resided at Brahmapur in the Gorakhpur district; but one of the family removed to Benares, where he became the heir of an Upadhya Bráhmaṇ. Sudhakara Dube was appointed librarian of the Sanskrit Department of the Benares College in 1883. He is the author of several works in Hindi and Sanskrit on mathematics and astronomy.



[NOTE — The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
SHAMS UL ULANA	Zaka ullah		April 1832	Aligarh	
	Abdul Hakk	Musalman	1833	Cawnpore	

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 8131, dated 16th February, 1887.	Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Zaka- ullah, Khán Ba- hádur.	Maulvi Zaka-ullah's ancestors were for four or five generations tutors and preceptors of the royal house of Tamerlane at Delhi. He served Government from 1851 to 1887 in the Educational Department. In recognition of his services in the cause of female education the Maulvi received a <i>Khilat</i> in 1864. He has published several excellent series of scientific works which have been commended by Government, and is Fellow of the Allahabad University. In addition to the title of Shams-ul-ulama he enjoys the title of Khán Bahádur, conferred also in February, 1887.
Ditto	... Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Abdul Hakk.	Abdul Hakk's great-great-grandfather, Saiyid Husain Zamal-ul-ul, came to India from Zaman in Arabia, and resided at Delhi, where he was regarded by the Emperor as his Pír (priest). The title was conferred in recognition of his services to Oriental literature.

[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAI BAHADUR	al g Ram	Kayasth Mathur	1809	Agra	.
	Sundar Lal	Bráhmaṇ	1835	Do.	Four biswas revenue Rs. 220
	Khushi Rám	Ját	1829	Muzaffargarh	seven whole villages and shares in 17 area 8716 acres revenue Rs 8703
	Randhir Singh	Chhattar	1802	Jaunpur	22 villages revenue Rs. 3308
	Madho Singh	Chhattar	1801	Do	14 villages revenue Rs 5400

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Foreign Department letter No. 1802, dated 31st August, 1871.	Rai Salig Ram, Bahádur.	Of a well-known Kayasth family. The title was conferred for long and meritorious service rendered in the Postal Department.
Notification No. 168G.P., dated 24th May, 1882.	Rai Sundar Lal, Bahádur.	Is a Sanadhiya Bráhmaṇ of the Dikshit family of Mahaban, whose forefathers were invited by Rájá Jai Chand and given 12 villages near Asai in the Etáwáh district. The father and grandfather of Sundar Lal settled in Agra, where they carried on trade and engaged in the profession of physicians. Paudit Sundar Lal received the title for services rendered in the Postal Department.
Notification No. 13351., dated 24th May, 1883.	Rai Khushi Rám, Bahádur.	Rendered good service in the mutiny. Has much personal influence with his clansmen, the Játs, and is a loyal and zealous servant of Government. During the mutiny he, with a body of his kinsmen, attacked Nawáb Walidad Khán, of Malagarh, and captured three of his guns, completely dispersing the rebel force. He was also present at other engagements. When the Jhánsi mutineers arrived in the district, Khushi Ram defended his village against a party of them and drove them off. On re-occupation by the British he was appointed Kotwál of Anúpsahar and maintained his position. He also himself captured and brought in the rebel, Azim Khán, nephew of Abdul Latif Khán.
Notification No. 13331., dated 24th May, 1883.	Rai Randhir Singh, Bahádur.	1s
Notification No. 13341., dated 24th May, 1883.	Rai Madho Singh, Bahádur.	1s

[NOTE.—The title-holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAY BAHADUR—(continued).	Bishan Singh Mulmyal	Rajput	13th August 1850	Kummann .	17 villages revenue Rs 1,083
	Durga Parshad	Kayasth	27th September 1827	Bareilly .	seven villages income Rs 2 300
	Nanak Chand	Kayasth Bhatnagar	July, 1823	Saharanpur,	.
	Kinnu Rao .	Bhainha, Brahman	1829	Ghazipur .	1,100 bighas revenue Rs. 2 576
	Durga Parshad	Khatti	9th October, 1813	Gorakhpur,	167 villages revenue Rs 45,755

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 3062E., dated 12th December, 1884.	Rai Kishan Singh Milmyal, Bahádur.	During the ascendancy of the Chands and Gurkhas his family (Itájbarnás) held lease of the parganas of Johar and Dhanpur. In 1812 his father, Deo Singh, procured the release of two British subjects from Thibet. Kishan Singh was deputed four times on exploration duty in Nepal, Great Thibet, Mongolia, &c., and in acknowledgment of his services the title of Rai Bahádur was conferred upon him, with a village in the Sitapur district. He has also been rewarded by the Royal Geographical Society and the Geographical Society of France.
Notification No. 21., dated 1st January, 1885.	Rai Durga Parshad, Bahádur.	Belongs to a family which came originally from Kannauj in the Farrukhabad district, and settled in Bareilly. He was loyal to Government during the mutiny, and after a long and useful career in the Educational Department retired on pension. He was at the time of his retirement Inspector of Schools in the Rohilkhand Division. Is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.
Notification No. 1837L., dated 6th January, 1885.	Rai Nannak Chand, Bahádur.	His family are Kayasths of Rampur Manihar in the Saharanpur district. Rai Nannak Chand's father, Rai Shakunbati Dás, was a Deputy Collector in the Panjáb, and his three brothers also hold places of trust. Title was granted for long and faithful service.
Notification No. 1840L., dated 6th June, 1885.	Rai Kinnu Rao, Bahádur.	Rai Kinnu Rao, Bahádur, was formerly employed as a writer in the Stud Department, and after 36 years of service retired on a pension. For his loyal service in the mutiny, during which time he protected the Stud property, he was granted the title of Rai Bahádur. He is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.
Notification No. 1763, dated 29th May, 1886.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Parshad, Bahádur.	

[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAI RAHADUR—(continued)	Mukand Lal	Kayasth	10th August 1831	Agra	shares in six villages yielding an income of Rs 250 per annum
	Mohan Lal	Bráhman	1841	Do	Villages in Agra and Muttra paying a revenue of about Rs 12 000
	Rae Bal Mukand	Khatti	11th November 1834	Do	

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 8231., dated 16th February, 1887.	Assistant Surgeon Rai Mnkand Lal, Bahádur.	Belongs to an ancient and respectable family of Mathura Kayasths, who held high offices under the Moghal Emperors of Delhi. His great-great-grandfather, Rai Khub Lal <i>alias</i> Multani Mal, was Deputy Governor of Multan in the time of Sháh Jahán. Rai Mnkand Lal became an Assistant Surgeon, and was placed in charge of the Agra Dispensary after the mutiny; he was appointed a Lecturer in the Agra Medical School, and in 1881 Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy. In 1884 he was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and in 1887 a Fellow of the Allahabad University.
Ditto	Sah Mohan Lal, Rai Bahádur.	Belongs to a respectable Bráhmaṇ family. In recognition of his services on the Local and District Boards and for his loyalty during the mutiny the title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on him in 1887.
Ditto	Rae Bal Mukand, Rai Bahádur.	Rae Bal Mukand's ancestors came from the Panjáb some 250 or 300 years ago and settled in Agra as shawl merchants. This trade was followed by the family up to the time of his grandfather. Rae Bal Mukand entered the service of Government in 1853 as Assistant Record-keeper in the Board of Revenue's office and saved some of the records during the mutiny. He was appointed Registrar to the Demolition Committee, Agra, in 1857, and assisted in the construction of the city defences, and for his services received a reward of Rs. 300. In 1866 he was appointed a permanent Deputy Collector. At the Delhi Assemblage he received a certificate of honor and the title of Rai Bahádur in 1887.



[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAY BAHADUR—(continued)	Sheo Nariyan	Kayasth	10th September 1833	Agra	
	Kashi Nath Biswas.	Sudra	October 1830	Do	Land in Bengal assessed at about Rs 700
	Badri Joshi	Dat Brahman	4th October 1830	Kumaun	Holds a fourth share in two estates in Kumaun assessed at Rs 84 area of estate 113 acres.
	Krishna Sahai	Mahajan	2nd April 1831	Meerut	19 villages Government revenue Rs 14 867

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 8231., dated 16th February, 1887.	Rai Sheo Naráyan, Bahádur.	Belongs to a respectable Kayasth family. His great-grandfather was minister of Rájá Chet Singh of Benares, and his father and grandfather held respectable posts under Government. Rai Sheo Naráyan held various posts under Government, and in 1868 was appointed Secretary to the Agra Municipality. In recognition of his services as such the title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on him. In 1877 he received an Imperial Assemblage certificate for loyal and meritorious services, and in 1879 he was presented in Darbár with a <i>khilat</i> and a time-piece for the good service rendered by him in connection with relief works.
Ditto	... Rai Kashi Nath Biswas, Bahádur.	His great-grandfather was in the service of the Nawáb Nazim of Murshidabad, and his grandfather's and father's services as Head-clerks to the Governor-General's Agent at Benares obtained for him, when only 16 years of age, the same appointment. He was appointed a Munsif in 1856, and in 1875 was promoted to the 1st grade of Subordinate Judges, receiving a silver medal at the Delhi Darbár of 1877. In 1887, in recognition of his services as a Subordinate Judge, the title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on him. He has recently retired from Government service.
Ditto	... Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, Rai Bahádur.	Pandit Badri Dat Joshi's ancestor held the office of minister in the time of the Chand and Gurkharáj. When the British conquered Kumaun, his jágirs were confiscated, but in lieu two kanungoships were conferred on the family. The title of Rai Bahádur was granted to Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, who is Sadr Amin of Almora, on account of his public spirit and official services.
Notification No. 101., dated 2nd January, 1888.	Lála Krishna Sahai, Rai Bahádur.	This family has from time immemorial been bankers and zamindárs. Lála Krishna Sahai received the title of Rai Bahádur for his services as an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board.

[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAJ BAHADUR—(continued)	Dhankal Parshad	Kayasth (Sakseena)	27th February 1878	Mainpuri	Shares in 11 villages area 1394 bighas
	Dargahi Lal	Kayasth	21st November 1816	Cawnpore	1900 acres paying a revenue of Rs 4607
	Jagdishwar Chatterji	Orishman (Bengali)	17th March 1846	Ghazipur	
	Krishna Bab	Rajput	18th March 1856	Naini Tal	Pays Rs 14000 revenue to Government on land held by him
	Chbedi Lal	Bania (Maheshwari)	1st June 1839	Cawnpore	Owens 2½ acres in Cawnpore
	Shambhoo Nath	Valsh Agarwal	17th May 1847	Allahabad	



[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAI BAHADUR—(concluded)	Debi Singh of Asaura	Jaga	14th September 1839	Meerut	Owms 6706 bighas of land in different villages
	Ram Parsbad	Kayasth	18th July 1830	Benares	Shares in two villages assessed at Rs 114 3 0
	Jadonath Halder	Kayasth	1st April 1832	Allahabad	

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 47721., dated 7th December, 1888.	Chandhri Debi Singh, Rai Bahádur, of Asanra.	The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on the Chandhri for his services in connection with the improvement of agriculture. He was a member of the Committee of Management of the Government Demonstration Farm as long as it existed, and on its disestablishment maintained it at his own expense.
Notification No. SL., dated 1st January, 1889.	Rai Ram Parshad, Bahádur.	Ram Parshad was appointed a Munsif in 1860 in the Behar Province, and subsequently became a Subordinate Judge. He retired on a pension of Rs. 400 per mensem in October, 1886. He rendered services in the mutiny.
Notification No. 21011., dated 24th May, 1889.	Rai Jadu Nath Haldar, Bahádur.	His great-grandfather was in the service of the Nawáb of Murshidabad in Bengal, and was given the appellation of Haldar which his descendants now hold. When the British conquered Bengal he was appointed Tahsildár of Khas Mahal in Barrackpore. During the mutiny Jadu Nath Haldar was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels for five months. He entered the Military Police in 1858, was made an Inspector on the organization of Civil Police in 1861, and in 1867 was transferred to the Railway Police.

[NOTE — The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAO BAHADUR	Gopal Rao	Dakhin Brāhman	6th August 1839	Ibāns	Two villages revenue Rs 1438
	Gobind Ram	Gaur Brāhman Pattwal	15th Dec 1851	Ditto	Owne shares in 18 villages revenue Rs 3797

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. III., dated 2nd January, 1888.	Pandit Gopal Rao, Rao Bahádur.	During the Mahratta Government, Pandit Gopal Rao's ancestors held the post of Secretary to the Rájá of Sagar for three generations. On the establishment of British rule in Sagar the father and grandfather received political pensions. During the mutiny Rao Gopal Rao kept the Government officers informed of events at the risk of his life. For these services two villages in the Jalann district, assessed at Rs. 1,438, were conferred upon him in <i>ubári</i> tenure for life, and he received the title of Rao Bahádur in 1888.
Ditto	... Rao Gobind Ram, Bahádur.	Gobind Ram's ancestor, Khem Chand, migrated to Jeypur from Jeysalwar and established there a firm of business. In Sambat 1840 he came to Jhānsi and established three more firms which exist to the present day. In 1841 his grandfather, Bijey Ram, greatly helped to mitigate the troubles of the people of Chirgaon, brought about by the rebellion of its Chief, Bakht Singh, and by his efforts Chirgaon was re-populated. His uncle also rendered loyal services during the mutiny. The title of Rao Bahádur was conferred on Gobind Ram for his services on the District Board and Municipal Committee, and especially for consideration shown to his debtors in proceedings under the Jhānsi Encumbered Estates Act.



### III —Titles conferred by the British

[NOTE —The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAO	Sahib Singh	Gôjar	1818	Sahāranpur	Shares in 16 villages revenue Rs. 5500

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Foreign Dept., No. 5302, dated 20th August, 1859.	Rao Sahib Singh,	The family originally lived in Gujrat, whence they removed to Hissar, and finally settled at Mandlana, about 400 years ago. The reputed founder of the family was Ratan, a Gújar of the "Dapa" got. In the mutiny, Padhan Sahib Singh placed the whole of his resources and the sawars of the Landhaura Ráj at the disposal of the Magistrate, and after the earlier outbreak of the Gújars assisted to keep by his influence this turbulent body in subjection. When the Thana Bhawan insurrection occurred, he marched with all his followers (some 200 to 300 men) and some small guns to Rámpur, on the borders of the Muzaffarnagar district, to prevent any inroad from the disaffected villages in that district. He joined with the Magistrate in watching the Ganges opposite Bijnor before there was a sufficiency of Government troops to take the duty. In consideration of these services he was granted the title of Rao and the proprietary right in certain villages having an annual jama of Rs. 5,070.

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
SARDAR BAHADUR	Muhammad Allahdad Khan	Pathan	1825	Bareilly	
	Ram Rattan	Vaishya	1823	Benares	
	Sabit Ali	Sayid	July 1836	Allahabad	432 bighas revenue Rs 530

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
...	...	(See entry on page 146.)
Military Department Notification No. 2, dated 1st January, 1877.	Sardār Bahādūr Ram Rattan, Subahdār Major.	Ram Rattan is the son of a Vaishya Bania of Patna. He joined the 73rd Bengal Infantry as a sepoy in 1839, and was present at the battles of Mudki, Ferozshah, and Sobraon; was transferred to the 15th Sikhs as a naik in 1846 after the Sutlej campaign, and served in that regiment during the mutiny and afterwards in China. He gradually rose until he became a Subahdār Major in 1869. In 1872 he was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, and in 1877 to the 1st class of that Order with the title of Sardār Bahādūr.
Military Department Notification No. 107, dated 3rd February, 1888.	Sardār Bahādūr Mīr Sabit Ali, Risaldār Major.	Mīr Sabit Ali entered the service in 1854 in the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and received gradual promotion. He was present in the campaigns of Persia, Panjāb, and Kandahār. For his excellent war services he was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India in 1886 (Military Department Notification No. 726, dated 29th October, 1886), and was promoted to the 1st class in 1888.

[Note—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
Khan Bahadur	Sr Muham- mad Fair Ali Khan KCSI of Pahān	Egypt Mu- salman	16th August 1821	Bulandshahr	30 entire villages and shares in 2 revenue Rs 47 994
	Muhammad Mahmud Al Khan of Chi- tari	Ditto	9th October 1826	Ditto	37 whole village and shares in 46 revenue Rs 90 078
	Shahamat Ali CSI	Shaikh An- sari	10th Janu- ary 1840	Gyoor	Four villages as- sessed at Rs 2 700 revenue
	Ahmad Baksh	Shaikh	1815	Fatehpur	14 entire village and shares in 13 revenue Rs 14 317

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 5656, dated 16th September, 1859.	Nawáb Mumtaz-nd-danla Sir M n h a m m a d Faiz Ali Khán, Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I., of Pá-hásn.	(See page 87.)
Ditto	Nawáb Muham-mad Mahmud Ali Khán, Khán Bahádur, of Chit-tari.	(See page 90.)
Notification No. 919, dated 25th October, 1865.	Mír Shahamat Ali, Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.	The family migrated from Arabia and settled first in Pánipat. Under the Muhammadan rule certain rent-free lands were granted to them in Mandawar, and they removed to that town. Mír Shahamat Ali has served in Afghanistan, Central India, and as Superintendent of the Ratlam State. In 1871 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
Notification No. 62, dated 24th January, 1866.	Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh, Khán Bahádur.	The founder of the family, Malik Bab Lal, settled in the Fatehpur district in the reign of Shahab-nd-din Ghorí. Tir Bakhsh, father of Ahmad Bakhsh, was in the service of the Rája of Nágpur. Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh enlisted as a trooper in 1830 in the Bengal Light Cavalry; fought against the Bhils in 1832; accompanied the force (sent to reinstate Sháh Snjah) into Afghanistan in 1839; took part in the Kabul campaign; and joined in the pursuit of Dost Muhammad. He subsequently gave up the military profession and became one of the principal vakils in the Sadr Court at Agra. During the mutiny Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh proved loyal to the Government, and was rewarded for his services with a <i>khilat</i> of Rs. 500; confiscated property bearing a <i>jama</i> of Rs. 2,000, and the title of Khán Bahádur. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd class.

[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
KHAN BARADUR—(continued)	Madad Ali	Saryd	1819	Allahabad	Four villages revenue Rs 3200
	Muhammad Allahdad Khan	Pathan	1826	Bareilly	Six villages held in the names of his sons.
	Hafiz Abdul Karim	Shakh	1838	Meerut	112 villages revenue Rs 46339
	Azim ud din Khan	Pathan (Umarkhel)	20th April, 1854	Moradabad	Owms landed property in the Moradabad and Bareilly districts, but no details are available





[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
KHAN BARADUR—(continued)	Ghulam Ghaz	Saryid	1822	Allahabad	
	Inayet Hussain Khán	Pathán	September 1834	Allahabad	
	Altaf Hussain	Shaikh	1842	Cawnpore	819 acres and 39 poles revenue Rs. 1 607
	Abdul Wahab	Shaikh	February 1831	Meerut	

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 18391., dated 6th June, 1885.	Khwāja Ghulam Ghana, Khān Bahādur Znlkadhr.	The family left Kashmir towards the close of the Durrani dynasty on the occasion of a political outbreak, and removing to Thibet engaged in commerce in Lhasa, but subsequently migrated to Nepāl, and eventually settled at Benares. Khwāja Ghulam Ghana succeeded his uncle as Mīr Manshi to Government, and held that post till his retirement in 1885. A <i>sanad</i> and <i>khilat</i> were conferred upon him by Sir G. Edmonstone for his loyalty during the mutiny, and he was later on granted the personal title of Khān Bahādur Znlkadhr.
Notification No. 18381., dated 6th June, 1885.	Munshi Inayet Husain Khān, Khān Bahādur.	Munshi Inayet Husain entered the service of Government in 1850 as a Peshkār in the Banda district, from which post he rose to his present position of Deputy Collector. During the mutiny he conducted himself loyally in keeping his tahsil in order, and in assisting Europeans at the risk of his own life and property. For these services he was given a bungalow at Banda yielding a rent of Rs. 112 per mensem, and in 1885 the title of Khān Bahādur.
Notification No. 17651., dated 29th May, 1886.	Shaikh Altaf Husain, Khān Bahādur.	Altaf Husain Khān's father, Sheikh Kasim Ali Khān, was Chakladār during the time of Amjad Ali Shah, King of Ondh. Other relatives of his have held posts of honor and responsibility under Native and British Governments. He has himself acted as an Honorary Magistrate since 1879.
Notification No. 8221., dated 16th February, 1887.	Manvi Abdnl Wahab, Khān Bahādur.	Manvi Abdnl Wahab's ancestors are said to have come from Kandahār in the 10th century and settled at Delhi. The family afterwards removed to Echoli in the Meerut district, and one of his ancestors having been killed by Ragbars in the 17th century, his heirs were granted the village of Echoli by <i>firmān</i> of the Emperor of Delhi. In course of time, this grant passed into the hands of the Rāni of Landhanra. Abdul Wahab has been employed in the Police Department since 1860, and has been commended and rewarded on several occasions: he arrested at Baghdad a notorious forger who had absconded from Meerut. He is now District Superintendent of Police at Ballia.

[NOTE—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
KHAN BAYADUR—(continued)	Muhammad Sadik	Kamboh (Musalmán)	13th July 1833	Meerut	
	Muhammad Hamid Ali	Shaikh (Saidi)	3rd June 1809	Shirampur	Shares in five villages paying Rs 257 revenue
	Zaka ullah		April 1832	Aligarh	
	Farid ud din	Saidi	September 1827	Agra	Shares in 20 villages paying a revenue of Rs 1050
	Muhammad Karim	Shaikh	January 1835	Meerut	Four whole villages and shares in 6 others paying a jama of Rs 10 623



[NOTE — The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth.	Residence or district	Landed property
KHAN BAHADUR—(concluded)	Saidar Husain Khan	Khan	2nd Feb ruary, 1829	Gorakhpur	Nine whole vil- lages and shares in 18 others, assessed to a total revenue of Rs 6,380.
	Haqsd Ali Khan	Pathan (Umarkhel)	12th July 1829	Shahjahan- pur	
	Muhammad Ibrahim	Shaikh	1856	Jaunpur	Twelve whole vil- lages and shares in two others



## APPENDIX I.

### *Members of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India belonging to the North Western Provinces*

Name	Class	Date of appointment	REMARKS
Nawáb Mumtaz ud daula bir Mubammad Fais Ali Khán Khán Bahádur	KCSI.	28th January 1876	(See page 87)
The Hon'ble Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán Bahá- dur	KCSI	2nd January 1883	Of Aligarh Retired Subordinate Judge Is a Member of the Lieutenant Govern- or's Council and Fellow of the Allah- abad University Founder of the Ali- garh College
Rája Jas Kishan Dás Bahádur	CSI	13th July 1870	(See page 97)
Rája Siva Prasad	CSI	Ditto	(See page 100)
Mir Shahámat Ali	CSI	30th June 1871	(See page 144)

### *Members of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire belonging to the North Western Provinces*

Name	Class	Date of appointment	REMARKS
Mahámbopádhyaýa Pandit Bapu Deva Shástri	CIE	1st January 1878	(See page 122)
Sayyid Bakar Ali Khán	CIE	1st January 1883.	Is an Honorary Magis- trate Bulandshahr district
Seth Lachman Das	CIE	29th May 1886	A well known Banker of Mitrá.
Sayyid Míhrban Ali	CIE	1st January 1883.	Is an Honorary Magis- trate Bulandshahr district





### APPENDIX III.

*Rájas and Nawábs belonging to other Provinces, but connected with the North Western Provinces*

1—**RÁJA SIR DINKAR RAO, MUSHIR I-KHAS BAHÁDUR, KCSI** Born, 1819 Heir, his son, Raghunath Rao Dinkar, born 4th August, 1858

The Rája is a Dakshin Pandit belonging to the Bombay Presidency, but he frequently resides at Agra, Cawnpore, and Benares

The Rája was Minister of the Mahárája Scindia till 1859 He subsequently became Superintendent of the Dholpur State, and was a Member of the Baroda Commission The Rája was created in 1866 a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi received the title of Rája Mushir i Khas Bahádur as a personal distinction (Notification No 90 P, dated 1st January, 1877)

The title was subsequently declared hereditary in Foreign Department Notification No 3267I, dated 28th August, 1884

The Rája owns 60 villages in the North Western Provinces and Bombay, paying a revenue of Rs 18,000 He and his retainers have been exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act

2—**THE HON'BLE MAHÁRÁJA SIR PUSAPATI ANANDA GAJAPATI RAO, KCSI**, of Vizianágram Born 1850 Resides frequently at Benares

The Mahárája's estates, which are about 3,000 square miles in extent, lie in the Vizagapatam district of the Madras Presidency. He is a descendant of the Rájas of Udaipur, and a member of the Sassodia branch of the Gohlaat clan In 1652 an ancestor of the family obtained the position of Subahdár of the Sarkárs from Sultan Abdallah, and this office was continued to him by

Anrangzeb, when he conquered the Kings of Goleonda. Rájá Vijarám considerably strengthened the power of the family and became the ally of the French under Bussy in 1756. His nephew, Rájá Gajapati Ananda Ráj, who succeeded, deserted the French side and became an ally of the English. In 1792 the Rájá came into collision with the Government of Madras. Troops were sent against him, and he was defeated and killed. In the time of his successor the family estates were largely curtailed, and at the permanent settlement the annual revenue was fixed at five lakhs of rupees. For many years the estates were managed by Government owing to the indebtedness of the Rájá, who lived at Benares on an allowance of one lakh of rupees a year.

The present Mahárája succeeded his father, His Highness Mahárája Mirza Vijarám Gajapati Ráj, Munca Sultán Bahádur, K.C.S.I., in 1882. The title of Mahárája has been conferred upon him as a personal distinction, and in 1887 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. He is a Fellow of the Madras University and a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

3.—MAHÁRÁJA SIR RADHA PARSHAD SINGH, K.C.S.I., of Dumraon, in the Shahabad district, Bengal.

Has extensive estates in the Ballia district, in which he is the largest landed proprietor. He pays Rs. 89,109 per annum Government revenue, and has a rent-roll of Rs. 2,82,241.

He is the head of the Ujain clan of Rájputs, and traces back his pedigree 87 generations to Rájá Vikramaditya of Ujain, from whom the *Sambat* era of the Hindus is reckoned. The first settler in Bhojpur pargana of Shahabad district was Rájá Sámí Sáh, from whom the present Rájá is 18th in descent. The custom of primogeniture prevails in the family. The present Mahárája succeeded his father, Maheshar Bakhsh, in December, 1881, and was installed at Dumraon by Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the following February. The

Mahárája was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, by Foreign Department Notification No 11 E, dated 2nd January, 1888

4 —NAWÁB AZMAT ALI KHÁN, of Karnal Born 1833 Residences, Karnal, Panjab, Jaroda, Muzaffarnagar

This family of Jats claim descent from Naushirwan, and are styled Mandul Naushirwaní. Muhamdí Khán, great grandfather of Nawab Azmat Ali Khán and his two brothers were in the service of the Mahrattas at the head of 200 horsemen and were recompensed by a grant of parganas Soron, Chartháwal, and Muzaffarnagar as a jagir. During the Mahratta war Muhamdí Khán aided the British forces, and at the conclusion of hostilities he and his brothers exchanged the parganas mentioned above, situated in the Doab, for the pargana of Karnál. The latter was valued at Rs 40,000, and was granted in perpetuity on an annual payment of Rs 1,500. One third of the pargana was the share of the ancestor of Nawab Azmat Ali Khán. During the disturbances of 1857 Nawáb Ahmad Ali Khán, father of Azmat Ali Khán, loyally aided the Government, for which he received a *khilat* of Rs 10,000, and was exempted from his annual revenue payment of Rs 500.

The following is an account of the services rendered by the Nawáb in the Muzaffarnagar district —

“When the outbreak commenced in May, 1857, a few days after the mutiny at Meerut, several *sáwars* belonging to the Nawáb, who holds large estates in this district, were stationed here. These men immediately by their master's order offered their services and regularly joined with the district *sáwars* in patrolling the city and roads, and were also present at several expeditions undertaken against insubordinate villages. The Nawáb's agent was constantly with the civil officers, and used regularly to bring intelligence of the Delhi force by his master's directions, and was, I especially remember, delighted when the news of the defeat of the rebels at Badli Li Sarai came. The Nawáb

of Karnál sent over a six-pounder gun, 20 gulandázes, and 40 sáwárs under a naib risaldár, and 60 foot, who remained here till September, 1859, doing most excellent service, both in the station and in collecting revenue and arms in the district when out with the Magistrate; and the extreme civility and readiness to obey all orders are in some degree an index to the feelings and spirit of the Nawáb himself."

No special *sanad* conferring the title is forthcoming, but it has long been recognised. It was continued to the present Nawáb in 1868:—

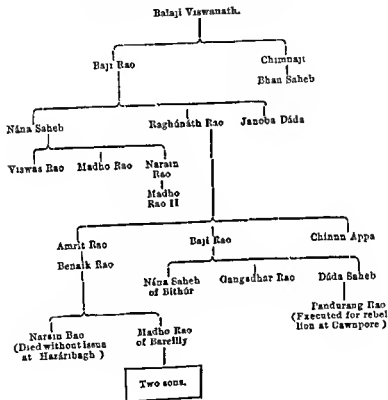
*No. 9, Political Department, North-Western Provinces, dated the 6th January, 1868.*—"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the title of 'Nawáb' on Azmat Ali Khán of Karnál."

The estates, paying in all a Government revenue of Rs. 29,000, lie in parganas Karnál, Muzaffarnagar, Delhi, Bághpat, Budhána, Jánsath, and Shámli.

---

## APPENDIX IV

### *Family tree of the descendants of the Peshwa*



# INDEX.

	Page.
A.	
Abdul Hakk, Shams-ul-ulama ... ..	124
Abdul Karim, Shaikh, Háfiz, Khán Bahádúr...	146
Abdul Wahab, Khán Bahádúr ... ..	148
Agori Barhar, Ráni of— ... ..	66
Ahmad Bakhsh, Khán Bahádúr ... ..	144
Ahmad Husain Khán, Nawáb of Fatehpur ...	58
Ahmad Sháh, Sayyid, Nawáb of Sardhana ...	85
Ahmad-ullah Khán, Nawáb ... ..	87
Altaf Husain, Shaikh, Khán Bahádúr ... ..	148
Aman Singh, Rao ... ..	115
Anowla, Rája of— ... ..	70
Argal, Rája of— ... ..	57
Asaura, Rai Bahádúr of— ... ..	136
Askot, Rájwar of— ... ..	81
Asothar, Rája of— ... ..	53
Atmarám Bába, Rája Bahádúr of Gursarai ...	103
Awa, Rája of— ... ..	42
Azim-ud-din Khán, General, Khán Bahádúr ...	146
Azmat Ali Khán, Nawáb of Karnál ... ..	158
B.	
Badlapur, Rája of— ... ..	61
Badri Dat Joshi, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	132
Bakar Ali Khán, Sayyid ... ..	154
Baldeo Singh, Rája of Awa ... ..	42
Bai Mnkand, Rae, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	130
Balwant Rao, Rao of Karwi ... ..	114
Bánsi, Thákur Rám Singh of— ... ..	72
Banspat Singh, Rája of Barah ... ..	100
Bapu Deva Sastri, Mahámahopádhyáya ... ..	122, 154
Barah, Rája of— ... ..	100
Barhpura, Rao Bahádúr of— ... ..	111
Basti, Rája of— ... ..	74
Bed Saran Kunwar, Ráni of Agori Barhar ...	66
Benares, Mahárája of— ... ..	9
Beona, Rája of— ... ..	80
Bhadáwar, Mahárája of— ... ..	20
Bhareh, Rája of— ... ..	40
Bhawáni Ghulam Pál, Rája of Mahuli ...	74
Bhikra, Rao of— ... ..	110
Bhúpendra Bahádúr Singh, Rája of Kantit...	65
Bhup Singh, Rao ... ..	111
Bijaigarh, Rája of— ... ..	69
Bilrám, Rája Bahádúr of— ... ..	95
Bishnnath Singh, Rao ... ..	113

	Page
<b>O</b>	
Chet Singh Rao of Bhakra	110
Chhedil Lal Rai Bahádur	134
Chitari Nawab of—	90 144
C. J. E. Members of Order—	154
C. S. I. Members of Order—	6
<b>D</b>	
Dai Chand Rá of Sahampur	111
Dal Singh Rao of Náhil	112
Dargahl Lal, Rai Bahádur	134
Daulat Singh Rája of Kakara	80
Daya Kishan Pal	116
Debi Singh Rai Bahádur of Asaura	136
Dehi Singh Rao of Rajwára	118
Delhi ex Royal Family Members of—	153
Dharmráj Kunwar Rani of Rájabazar	62
Dhaukal Parshad Rai Bahádur	134
Dinkar Rao Rája Meshir i Khas Bahádur	156
Dumraon Mahárája of—	157
Durga Parshad Rai Bahádur	123
Durga Parshad, Rai Bahádur Hon ble	6
<b>E</b>	
Eka Rája of—	83
<b>F</b>	
Fair Ali Khán Nawáb of Pakhan	87, 144 154
Farid ud din Khán Bahádur	150
Farrukhabad, Nawáb of—	83
Fatehpur Nawáb of—	83
Fateh Singh Rája of Pawáyan	81
<b>G</b>	
Gangadhar Sastri Mahámahopádhya	122
Ghansham Singh Rája of Murán	18
Ghulam Ghous Khwája, Khán Bahádur	145
Gobind Rám Rao Bahádur	139
Gobind Singh Rája of Beona	80
Gokal Naráyan Rai	115
Gopalpur Rao of—	117
Gopal Rao Rao Bahádur	133
Gursarat Rája Bahádur of—	103
<b>H</b>	
Háfi Abdel Karim Khán Bahádur	116
Háfi Muhammad Hamid Ali Khán Bahádur	150
Haldi Rája of—	75

	Page.
Hamid Ali Khán, Nawáb of Rámpur ... ..	1
Hamir Singh, Rao of Pali ... ..	118
Hardoi, Rája of— ... ..	80
Harihar Dat Dube, Rája of Badlapur ... ..	61
Hari Ráj Singh, Rája of Káshipur ... ..	82
Har Naráyan Singh, Rája of Háthras ... ..	92
Háthras, Rája of— ... ..	<i>ib.</i>
I.	
Inayet Hnsain Khán, Khán Bahádúr ... ..	148
Indar Naráyan, Rai ... ..	120
J.	
Jadunath Haldar, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	136
Jagamaupur, Rája of— ... ..	79
Jagodishwar Chatterji, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	134
Jai Kishan Dás, Rája Bahádúr ... ..	97, 154
Jaunpur, Rája of— ... ..	61
Jodha Singh, Rao of Kakhauta ... ..	110
K.	
Kaehesar, Rao of— .. ..	109
Kakarbai, Rao of— ... ..	117
Kakhauta, Rao of— ... ..	110
Kaksis, Rája of— ... ..	80
Kantit, Rája of— ... ..	65
Karnál, Nawáb of— ... ..	158
Karwi, Rao of— ... ..	114
Káshi Nath Biswas, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	132
Káshipur, Rája of— ... ..	82
Katehra, Rája Bahádúr of— ... ..	106
K. C. S. I., Members of Order— ... ..	154
Khushál Singh, Rája of Rajaur ... ..	46
Khushi Rám, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	126
Khwája Ghulam Ghaus, Khán Bahádúr ... ..	148
Kiunn Rae, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	128
Kirti Sáh, Rája of Tehri ... ..	15
Kishan Kumar, Rája of Sahaspur ... ..	97
Kishan Kunwar, Rani of Rampur ... ..	44
Kishan Partáb Bahádúr Sahái, Rája of Tamkubi ... ..	71
Kishan Singh Milmyal, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	128
Krishna Sáh, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	134
Krishna Sahai, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	132
L.	
Lachman Das, Seth ... ..	154
Lachman Prasad Singh, Rája of Ásothar ... ..	53
Lachman Singh, Rája ... ..	91
Lál Singh, Rao ... ..	113



	Page
<b>M</b>	
Madad Ali Mir Khán Bahádur	146
Madan Gopal, Rai of Padrauna	116
Madho Singh Rai Bahádur	176
Mahendra Mahendra Singh Mahárája of Bhadárwar	20
Mahesh Vitta Baksh Singh Rája of Bansi	71
Mahuli Rája of—	76
Maipuri Rája of	87
Majhanli Rája of	70
Makat Singh Rao	113
Malhayini, Rája of—	41
Mánda Rája of	63
Maqsood Ali Khán Khán Bahádur	152
Mirban Ali Sayyid	152
Mir Sháhmat Ali	144 154
Mohan Lal Sah Rai Bahádur	130
Mohkam Singh Rája of Partapnér	38
Muhammad Allahdad Khán Khan Bahádur Sardár Bahádur	147 146
Muhammad Armat Ali Khán Nawáb of Karnál	158
Muhammad Fais Ali Khán Nawáb of Pabása	87 144 154
Muhammad Hamid Ali Khán Bahádur	150
Muhammad Ibrahim Khán Bahádur	152
Muhammad Karim Khán Bahádur	150
Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khán Nawáb of Chitauri	90 141
Muhammad Mohsin Khán Bahádur	121
Muhammad Sadik Khán Bahádur	150
Muhammad Sayid Bakht alias Fero Sahab Mirza	153
Muhammad Salámat Khán Rája	63
Mukand Lal Pal Bahádur	150
Murádn Rája of—	18
Muzaffar Bakht Mirza	155
<b>N</b>	
Nadir Bakht Mirza	155
Nábil Pao Dal Singh of—	112
Nauak Chand Rai Bahádur	174
Narbat, Rao of—	119
Narotam Singh Rája of Eka	33
<b>P</b>	
Padrauna Rai of—	116
Pahar Singh Rao of Narhat	119
Pabása Nawáb of—	87 141 151
Pali Pao of—	118
Pancham Singh Pao	115
Panchanpur Rao of—	119
Farbal Partáh Singh Rája of Malbajini	41
Parádn Naráin Dera, Rája of Haldi	73
Partapnér Rája of—	74
Paup Singh Rája of Hardoi	80
Pawáyan Rája of—	51
Peshwa Family tree of descendants of—	150

	Page.
Piarc Saheb <i>alias</i> Muhammad Saiyid Bakht, Mirza ... ..	155
Prabhn Narayan Singh, Mahārāja of Penares ... ..	9
Pasapati Ananda Gajapati Rāj, Mahārāja of Vizianāgram ... ..	156
Pushkar Pāl, Rājwar of Askot ... ..	81
R.	
Radha Mohan, Rai ... ..	115
Radha Parshad Singh, Mahārāja of Dumraon ... ..	157
Rae Bal Mukand, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	130
Ragbhir Singh, Rāja of Rūra ... ..	40
Raghnunath Singh, Rao of Panchanpur ... ..	119
Rājabazar, Rani of— ... ..	62
Rajaur, Rāja of— ... ..	46
Rajwāra, Rao of— ... ..	118
Ram Parshad, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	136
Ram Partab Singh, Rāja of Mānda ... ..	60
Rām Partāb Singh, Rāja of Mainpuri ... ..	37
Rāmpur, Nawāb of— ... ..	1
Rampur, Rani of— ... ..	44
Rāmpura, Rāja of— ... ..	77
Ram Rattan, Sardār Bahádúr ... ..	142
Rām Singh of Bānsi ... ..	72
Rām Singh, Rai, ... ..	114
Rām Singh, Rāja of Rāmpura ... ..	77
Ranbhir Singh, Rāja ... ..	85
Randhir Singh, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	126
Rudr Prasad Singh, Rāja of Singrauli ... ..	68
Rudr Partāb Singh, Rāja of Anowla ... ..	70
Rup Sāh, Rāja of Jagamanpur ... ..	79
Rup Singh, Rāja of Bhareh ... ..	40
Rūra, Rāja of— ... ..	ib.
S.	
Sabit Ali, Mir, Sardār Bahádúr ... ..	142
Safdar Husain Khān, Khān Bahádúr ... ..	152
Sahanpur, Rai of— ... ..	111
Sahaspur, Rāja of— ... ..	97
Sahib Singh, Rao ... ..	140
Saiyid Ahmad Khān, Bahádúr ... ..	154
Saiyid Mihrbau Ali ... ..	ib.
Saiyid Muhammad Mohsin, Khān Bahádúr ... ..	121
Salig Ram, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	126
Sardār Singh, Rāja Bahádúr of Katehra ... ..	106
Sardhana, Nawāb of— ... ..	85
Sayyidpur Bhitari, Rāja of— ... ..	100
Shahamat Ali, Khān Bahádúr ... ..	144, 154
Shama Charan Misr, Rāja ... ..	98
Shambhu Narāyan Singh, Rāja of Sayyidpur Bhitari ... ..	100
Shambhu Nāth, Rai Bahádúr ... ..	134
Shankar Singh, Rāja Bahádúr of Bilrām ... ..	95

	Page
Sheodarsban Singh Rao of Gopalputra	117
Sheo Narayan Rai Bahádur	132
Sheo Ram Singh Rája of Argal	57
Sham Singh Rája of Táipur	95
Singrauli Rája of—	68
Siva Prasád Rája	102
Sudhakara Dube Mahámahopádhyáya	154
Sundar Lal Rai Bahádur	122
	126
T	
Táipur Rája of—	93
Tamkuhi Rája of—	71
Tebri Rája of—	16
Thákur Prasád Naráin Deva Rája of Haldi	75
Tirwa, Rája of—	82
U	
Uday Narayan Mal Rája of Majhau	70
Udai t Rao of Kekarbat	117
Udit Narayan Singh Rája of Tirwa	82
Umrao Singh Rao Bahádur of Barhpara	111
Umrao Singh Rao of Kacherar	109
V	
Vizánágram, Mahárája of—	150
Z	
Zafar Husa n Khán Nawáb of Farakhabad	83
Zaka ullah Shams ul ulama Khán Bahádur	124
	150

